

To avoid bloodbath

Divestment only option

by Stewart Freed

Foreign investment in South Africa reinforces racism and repression, says B.A. Adeyemi, Minister for Political Affairs in the Nigerian mission to the United Nations.

Speaking to more than 100 people in the Union Ballroom Monday, Adeyemi said: "Divestment is the only viable option remaining for peaceful change in South Africa. If western countries do not pressure the South African government for change right now, the country will surely suffer a bloody revolution or a race war."

Adeyemi said multinational investment serves to strengthen apartheid and that corporations who invest in South Africa are as responsible for its policies as the apartheid regime itself.

He said figures show that in foreign-owned corporations, as well as South African-owned companies, the salary of the average White is five times greater than that of Blacks in the manufacturing sector. In mining, Whites earn eight times as much as Blacks.

The prospect for reform in South Africa is bleak, so long as present levels of western support continue, says Adeyemi.

"The western media often portrays (Prime Minister Pieter) Botha as a reformer and a liberal. In fact he is a hard-liner who has taken an adapt or die strategy for apartheid by eliminating the most offensive

elements of South African racial laws," Adeyemi said.

"In fact he is only making the chains more comfortable."

Although divestment may cost some Black jobs in the short run, Adeyemi said, the new generation of Blacks would rather have no job than be treated as company chattels.

Adeyemi pointed out that South Africa's western friends have a moral interest in the South African regime, and that western interests would be better served in a climate of political stability.

After the Sharpsville massacre of 1960 and the Soweto uprising of 1976, the West and multinationals should have taken decisive steps to voice their displeasure at the South African government's methods of dealing with rising Black nationalism.

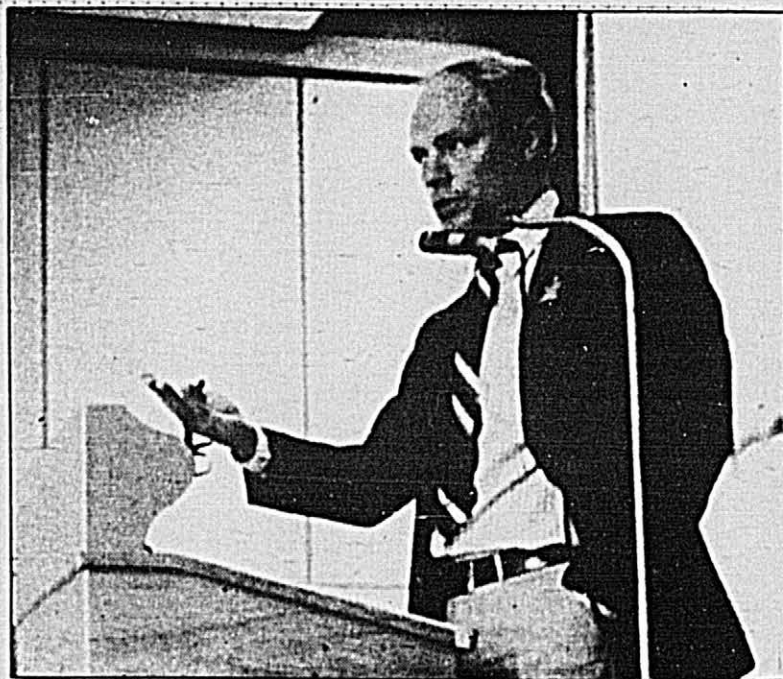
Recent proposals made to the U.N. security council to adopt economic sanctions against South Africa have consistently been vetoed by Britain, France and the United States, and investment continues to rise.

In response to audience questions concerning the viability of divestment as a method of pressing for a revision of South Africa's racial policies, Adeyemi stated that we must start somewhere, and that since South Africa does not respond to political condemnation, economic sanctions are the best tools available.

He cited South Africa's continued stalling of the UN-initiated talks for the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa) as an example of its intransigence.

South Africa uses the territory for military maneuvers and to launch air strikes into Angola, such as the 1978 strike on a refugee camp in Kausiga, which reportedly killed 1000 men, women and children.

The speech was the first event of Solidarity Week, organized by the McGill South Africa Committee. Today the SAC will be presenting the film *Generations* at 7:00 pm in the Union Ballroom.



It's time to put the heat on South Africa, says Reverend Thomas Anthony of the Anglican Church. Anthony spoke in the Union yesterday as part of the South Africa Committee's Solidarity Week.



The McGill DAILY

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Montreal

RAEU reforms rejected

by Brian Topp

A McGill-sponsored proposal to introduce proportional representation into the Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires du Quebec (RAEU) has received a cool reception from that organization's central com-

mittee.

Concordia and McGill tabled a motion calling for the change at a central committee meeting September 21st.

"My impression was that it was not well received," said Society VP External Daniel Gaucher.

The proposal called for the voting power of each member association to be weighted to reflect population. Thus, a student council representing a large number of students, such as McGill, would have greater voting strength in RAEU than a council representing a smaller number.

"I've been thinking about abandoning the idea since last year. There's no proof that it will function better," Gaucher said.

"All it will do is drive out

smaller members without adding to efficiency."

No vote was taken on the proposal. The central committee will take it up again at its next meeting, scheduled for October 25th and 26th.

Proportional representation remains an official position of the Students' Society. Gaucher said he might propose that Council abandon the idea.

In other developments, the central committee is planning to organize a demonstration October 24th to protest the University of Montreal's handling of the Guy Heroux case. The U of M is pressing charges against Heroux in connection with a residence fee protest earlier in the year.

Gaucher said he will call on students' council to support the demonstration at its meeting tonight.

Law to preserve Montreal housing means rent rollbacks for some

by Harold Koblitz

A new law taking effect today will entitle some tenants to rent decreases.

The Quebec housing act, bill 57, benefits people living in buildings with more than eight apartments or buildings owned by corporations.

The legislation came about as a result of a 20 to 40 per cent tax cut given to landlords earlier this year to help preserve housing in Montreal and Quebec City.

Article 573 of the new law empowers the Rental Board to order retroactive rent decreases for tenants of buildings that have experienced rollbacks.

Thus, a landlord who enjoyed a \$16 tax decrease on an apartment could not increase the rent by that amount. If s/he does, the rental board can order a rollback.

Persons who have just moved into an apartment may be entitled to rent reductions by the amount of the tax decrease, but cannot file for them until later this year, when the Quebec government will have established procedures to do so.

Montreal community groups have praised the new law, but

have been critical of its implementation. The NDG Tenants Association, for example, feels the government has not done enough to publicize the law.

"The potential is great, but the government hasn't done a very good job of getting the message across."

"Even the clerks at the Rental Board didn't know about law 57 until recently. Finally, the government has gotten its act together and the Rental Board has put out an information sheet," said Arnold Bennett of the NDG Tenants Association.

According to Bennett, the Rental Board has failed to inform tenants that they must examine their landlord's tax statements carefully before they decide whether they should appeal their case.

"The 1979 fiscal year's tax bill was based on an eight-month period, while the 1980 taxes are based on a full 12 months at decreased rates."

"In order to do a proper comparison, you have to convert both figures into a per-month average."

"If the amount drops, the Rental Board will take the figure into consideration when

it reviews the case," Bennett said.

Students with questions about the new act should contact McGill Legal Aid in the basement of the Union Building.

Cramped daycare to expand

By Claire Rothman

Daycare services at McGill are cramped and inadequate but may soon be expanded.

The McGill Community Family Center (MCFC), the non-profit organization responsible for campus daycare, is currently drawing up an expansion proposal.

"We propose to expand in response to the needs of the McGill community. We're offering a service many, many people would like," said Marilyn Neuman, supervisor of the MCFC.

In comparison with other universities, the McGill daycare program is very small. The McGill Senate Committee on Women found that "McGill offers fewer daycare places per student than any other Canadian university with the exception of Concordia, and

the University of Saskatchewan."

Forty children are currently enrolled with MCFC, and Ms. Neuman estimated that the number of children on the waiting list averages 175 for the past four years.

According to Ms. Neuman, the MCFC expansion committee is completing a brief which will be presented to the MCFC Board of Directors in the second week of October, and later to the university.

Included in the brief are the reasons for expansion, the effects of expansion on the McGill community (ie, lower fees for parents, and greater field work opportunities for McGill education students), and the physical needs of the daycare program.

The MCFC occupies the main floor and basement of 3491

Peel St. as well as the basement of an adjacent building. The upper stories of these buildings are inaccessible to the centre because provincial fire regulations stipulate that schools must have closed stairwells, or else must occupy only ground level floors.

According to Fiona Gurr of the Senate Committee on Women, "Basically the problem is finding them (MCFC) a space. McGill doesn't have space to offer."

MCFC offers daycare services twelve months of the year to all members of the McGill community. Hours are from 8:00 am to 5:30 pm five days a week. Since 1974 MCFC has been self-supporting from parent fees ranging from \$57 to

continued on page 3

Classified

Ads may be placed through Sadie's, 1st floor Student Union building, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. McGill students: \$2 per day. For 3 days \$1.75, more than 3 days \$1.50. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$3.00 per day. All others: \$3.50 per day.

341 - APT., ROOMS, HOUSING

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This is to inform the many friends of Howard C. Chong that he passed away at Duchess of Kent Hospital in Sandakan, Sabah - Malaysia after a short illness. The funeral was held on Sept. 7, 1980 at the Sandakan Baptist Church. The burial was in the church cemetery.

Room for rent. Share with two students. \$56.00 per month plus utilities. 15 minute walk from campus 3444 rue De Bullion. Phone 288-8427.

Looking for female to have a large double room in Old Victorian-style co-op. Located beside McIntyre Med. Bldg. Rent \$110/month (heating incl) plus utilities. 649-1527.

Wanted: a roommate to share downtown apt. Please call Malcolm at 844-5055 between 9 & 3 for details.

350 - JOBS

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356 - SERVICES OFFERED

Ever thought of singing (or whatever) a new song to your sweetheart (or whatever)? Will write tune to your poem (or whatever) for \$40. If satisfied. Box 1262, Station B, Montreal, H3B 3K9.

361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Professional goalie equipment for sale Bourdon Goalie pads - 34"; Cooper Gauntlets; Cooper shoulder pads and chest protector; Bauer Goalie skates and more. Call Larey at 488-5293 after 5 pm.

363 - TO GIVE AWAY

Desperate! Need a home for 2 mature male

(neutered) Seal-Point Siamese cats by Friday Oct. 6 or else they will have to be put to sleep. They come with a month's supply of kitty litter & cat food. Call 392-5088 or 6763 between 9 and 5 Monday to Friday.

370 - RIDES

Wanted: dedicated Tull fan to drive to Hartford or NYC next week for their upcoming concert. I will share expenses. More info, call Sue evenings at 286-9941 by Friday.

383 - LESSONS OFFERED

Piano lessons given by advanced McGill student. Courses starting in October. You do not need to own a piano, we can arrange practice sessions. Near McGill. Cheap. Call 878-2801.

Take Guitar lessons from me. Various style and techniques. Good rates. I teach for pleasure not for profit. Call Steven 482-2782 at supertime.

385 - NOTICES

STOP! READ THIS! Need something to decorate or "dress up" those naked walls? Don't have much money? We have what you need. Very good quality ART posters at humble, student prices. We also have frames, for something with a little more class. For more info or to make an appointment, call 932-6397 after 10 P.M. or on weekends.

Political Leaders of Liberal McGill, McGill P.C., McGill W.C.P. & International Socialists, please contact Dominic Marini (N.D.P. McGill). Nights 626-0854.

Squash partner wanted with 2-3 years experience to provide competitive play on weekly basis for one with similar background. Evenings or late afternoons - maybe weekends. Call Nelson 731-1469.

McGill Women: still interested in playing rugby? Our second practice for McGill's Women Rugger is tonight on Forbes Field (behind residences) at 8:30 pm.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

The Association for recreational and cultural activities with people in detention (Arcad) is looking for volunteers for its activities in the penitentiaries of the Montreal region. If you like to work with interesting people and try something challenging, please call Lisa at 663-2496.



The McGill Film Society Presents

Tonight, Wednesday, October 1st:

"THE LADY VANISHES"
7:00 and 9:30 pm. Leacock: 132 \$1.00

Friday, October 3rd

"THIEVES LIKE US"
7:00 and 9:30 \$1.25 Leacock 132

Saturday, October 4th

"MADAME ROSA"
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Refunds will be made during the "RUSH" period at the beginning of term but during the two following weeks (Sept 29 - Oct 3rd). After the "OFFICIAL RETURN PERIOD" returns will be made on a 48-hour basis and only during the term in which the books were purchased.

There will be no refunds during exam periods under any circumstances.

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Letters

"Climate of fear" muffled Mandel's defenders

Reading what has been written recently in several newspapers about the manner in which the McGill Political Science Dept. has blackballed Professor David Mandel, I had a strong sense of déjà vu. I had the feeling of watching a slightly modified version of a well-known film, but with a different actor in the role of victim.

A few years ago, in effect, the same group of conservatives that controls the department tried to fire my wife, Pauline Vaillancourt, for similar political reasons. In her case, a committee set up jointly by McGill and the C.A.U.T. and chaired by David Johnston, then Dean of U. of T.'s Law Faculty (currently Principal of McGill) unanimously found that the department had acted inconsistently and unjustly.

The biased decision of the department was thus overturned. Nevertheless, Pauline left McGill of her own free will to teach at UQAM, disgusted by the sexist, anti-Québécois and conservative attitudes of the majority of political scientists at McGill. It is not very surprising that the very few professors in the department who had the courage to support her or to remain neutral were subsequently ostracized by those who hold the power in the department.

No one, therefore, should be surprised that in Mandel's case some young professors who supported him in the 9 to 13 vote against him at the departmental meeting have recently denied in public what they told many people privately concerning the political biases that influenced the vote of their colleagues. In such a climate of fear it is not really possible to speak of a decision taken in a truly democratic manner.

In any case, if a racist jury decided to lynch an innocent person, could one really speak of democracy, even if the correct procedures were followed? Can one wash one's hand because everything was done according to form? Does justice not transcend formal legality?

David Mandel was dismissed by this department (after having been chosen by the appointments committee as the most qualified of 22 candidates) without discussion of his qualifications and without the least reason or explanation given him, simply because some reactionary mandarins will not tolerate among themselves an extremely competent person who does not share their dated political positions and their narrow view of things.

Despite the well-known history of the department (see *Things That Are Done in Secret* by Marlene Dixon, Black Rose Press, 3981 boul. St-Laurent, Montreal, devoted almost entirely to a detailed expose of the shockingly biased behavior of this department in the case of Pauline Vaillancourt) and

despite the obvious injustice and prejudice in this case, the McGill administration refuses to intervene, under the dubious and hypocritical pretext of respecting the academic freedom of the department. But we know very well that when it is in its interests or when there is enough pressure, this same administration is not at all loathe to intervene, as several recent cases demonstrate.

Pauline Vaillancourt was one of two people of American origin with French names who were recruited by McGill after the "McGill français" battle, in order to create the impression that the Political Science Department was hiring francophones. But it turned out that she was much too pro-Québécois, too leftist and too feminist to be considered acceptable.

As for David Mandel, a young Jewish Canadian, his pro-union and socialist sympathies also marked him as an undesirable in the department. But, according to what is now being said openly at McGill, it was especially his refusal to swallow the rightwing Zionism of the ruling clique in the department that cost him his job and his replacement by an American who seems less qualified and who speaks no French. According to one of McGill's governors, had Mandel behaved like "a nice Jewish boy", he would have been better liked.

The McGill administration and especially the principal, who has had the opportunity to investigate the department, know very well that the department's position in the Mandel case was biased, unjust and morally indefensible, but they take refuge behind a false legality in order not to have to oppose the unacceptable decision. Many professors, including many at McGill, consider that by this new exploit, which takes its place among so many others, the McGill Political Science Department has become not only an object of ridicule but a disgrace and a scandal for McGill and the entire academic community.

Since the department shamelessly continues to wallow in injustice and iniquity after having been found guilty a few years ago by a committee chaired by the man who today heads McGill, is it not about time that it be placed under guardianship? And if McGill refuses to do it, would not the people of Quebec be advised to think seriously of reappropriating this bastion of arrogance and colonial oppression so that it can serve their needs rather than continuing to act in total scorn of the most elementary rights and justice?

It is not necessary that the C.A.U.T., F.A.P.U.Q., la Société québécoise de science politique, the Federal and Quebec Ministries of Education and the Government of Quebec conduct an inquiry and, if necessary, censure the conduct of the department and the incredible negligence of the McGill administration in this

affair, which, in view of its important implications for many issues, is on its way to becoming a cause célèbre in Quebec and Canada?

Jean-Guy Vaillancourt
This letter originally appeared in "Le Devoir" of Saturday, September 27. The author is a professor in the Dept. of Sociology at Université de Montréal.

Alumnus attacks McGill's right-wing bias

To the Daily:

McGill students were once second to none in their social awareness and humanitarianism. In my day (1974-78) they were largely apathetic. Now I read that the Debating Union has reached the bottom of the barrel with an offer of \$6,000 to Ian Smith to speak at McGill.

Who will they invite next? Nixon, Pinochet? Pol Pot? I respect even Ian Smith's right to free speech, but as a student I would certainly regret seeing my dues used to reward a man who consistently stood for torture, murder of civilians, and the denial of basic human rights to the majority of his countrymen.

As an alumnus, this does not encourage me to reach into my own pocket to support McGill. I'd rather send my money to Zimbabwe relief, to help repair some of the damage Ian Smith created!

Thomas L. Perry Jr,
M.D., C.M. (1978)

Concordia student attacks "McGill's left-wing bias"

To the Daily:

Allow me to interject a comment or two about the Ian Smith affair from the point of view of a Concordia student. In view of McGill's well known left wing bias I was not surprised to see that Smith was prevented from speaking at McGill. However I feel the case here is not merely one of freedom of speech but also one of freedom of choice.

Granted there may be students who are offended that their money is being used to support such organizations as the South African Committee, organizations that hypocritically vent their wrath on one regime that suppresses human rights while sanctioning by their silence others that are equally bad or worse. Likewise it is questionable that students are getting their money's worth from organs that support this hypocrisy — like The McGill Daily.

The time has come to investigate whether students should be forced to pay student service fees for the preservation of squabbling political groups and organs (at Concordia as well as at McGill), groups that they really couldn't care less about. I think if you polled the students at your school you would find the answer to be generally negative. All these groups should be urged to survive on their own, by raising their own finances. Only then will we see

if they will get the support needed to survive or as is more likely, be met with the indifference that will cause them to fade from view.

Shlomo Schwartzberg
Political Science U3

Freedom of speech a phony issue

To the Daily:

The McGill community has stood up and shown its support for a just cause. The racist Ian Smith, who stood for the suppression of the Zimbabwean people on the basis of the colour of their skin, was barred from using McGill's prestige as a tribune for justifying and "explaining" what he had done.

The arguments of "academic freedom," or "freedom of speech" are never applied to the Mugabes, or to other progressive third world leaders. It is not an accident that *The Gazette* wrote an editorial in defence of Smith's "right to speak" and condemned the McGill community for its actions. This same paper called Mugabe a "terrorist leader" up until a short time ago, when in fact Smith was the terrorist, who ruled an illegitimate government, barred from the United Nations. Smith's institutionalized racism led to close to 1 million refugees, 30,000 people murdered, concentrations camps, and for what? To maintain a system of colonial rule, a system which the rest of the world has done away with, seeing it as a dark age of the 19th and 20th centuries. The McGill community was right in opposing the legitimization of Smith. Now it must support the true leaders of Zimbabwe, and the efforts of this newly liberated nation to stand firmly on its feet.

Since Robert Mugabe and the ZANU have been in power there have been many problems created for Zimbabwe. On the one hand, South Africa has stated that they will not

hesitate to launch raids against Zimbabwe if they feel their "interests are threatened." Furthermore, the whole of the western world countries have been conducting an unofficial blockade against Zimbabwe. An example is Canada: the Mugabe government launched an appeal for aid, the \$500,000 the Canadian government promised has been slow in getting to Zimbabwe. This money is needed so as to get the country rolling again. In addition, the Soviet Union, which masquerades as a "socialist" country (but in fact has been playing the role of "jumping in when the west is thrown out"), is standing on the sidelines, trying to sow internal discord so as to get its hands on a piece of the action.

Despite all of these forces working against Zimbabwe, the people and their government have stood firm. Their objective being, to build an independent Zimbabwe, free from the control of either of the two superpowers, counting on their own forces and the unity of the third world. Zimbabwe stands today as proof, that a united people that is determined can and will free itself from foreign domination. Zimbabwe serves as an example not only to Africa (bringing hope to the South African blacks) but to the whole world.

However, the Zimbabwean people also need our support. We have acted in solidarity with them when we barred Smith. We must now show open support for Zimbabwe. Today, at 12:00 noon, Steven Griffiths, a journalist for *The Forge* will be speaking in the Ballroom, in the Student Union, about the new Zimbabwe, the lessons we can learn from their struggle, and the need to support it in the light of the present world situation. He was in Zimbabwe during the elections and he will give a first hand account of what he saw. We invite all students to come and hear Griffiths and show their support for Zimbabwe.

McGill Student Circle of the Workers Communist Party

Daycare...

continued from page 3

\$297 per month. Fees depend upon total family income, and low-income households may apply to the Ministry of Social Affairs for subsidization.

The MCFC wants to foster community feeling at McGill. Parental involvement is encouraged, and annual festivities are planned for families and staff. The center also functions as an information and referral center with regard to pre-school education.

The Student Society strongly supports the Center's proposed expansion. The Executive Committee recently outlined a motion to the effect that daycare is a necessary service to students.

Early in September Student Society president, Todd Ducharme, sent a letter to Principal Johnston stating he

found the "situation with such a long waiting list was inadequate."

Ducharme feels that adequate daycare services are "a necessity rather than a luxury", and pledged to begin lobbying if MCFC negotiations for expansion do not show progress by mid-October.

Administrative groups are also supportive. In their annual report, the Senate Committee on Women agreed to give full support to the Center's proposal for expansion.

Any parent or person interested in MCFC expansion may write letters expressing their opinions and/or experiences to Kay Sibbald, Asst. Dean of Student Services, at 3637 Peel St. For more information contact Marilyn Neuman, supervisor of MCFC, at 392-4557.

Letters

To the Daily:

Letter to the Department of Political Science

As members of the McGill Community, we the undersigned are gravely concerned at the issues surrounding the David Mandel case. We

feel that the innuendo that has enveloped McGill University has only served to damage its academic reputation, and it is in this light that we wish to draw attention to our concerns. Far from dispelling suspicions, recent statements made by

McGill officials have only reinforced them.

We feel therefore that it is in everybody's best interest that the Department of Political Science makes fully public its reasons for not reappointing Professor Mandel. As long as it fails to do so, the suspicion will remain that some form of political bias operated. Since Mandel was selected as the best candidate by the Departmental Appointments Committee, the unusual step of overturning this decision taken by the full Department would seem to require an explanation — although it is acknowledged that the Department is not legally required to give one.

We ask that this matter be attended to with the speed and thoroughness it deserves.

**PSSA Executive,
PSSA Ad Hoc Committee
on the David Mandel case
& 70 students**

Do something besides kicking Phi Delta in the face

To the Daily:

This is in response to the McGill Women's Union Executive editorial "Rape: everybody's problem." I was as annoyed as the next person about the newspaper treatment of the Phi Delta Theta escort service, and I agree that the newspaper "trivialized" the issue. However, the escort service was a concrete action in response to a bad situation, and I do not think that Phi Delta Theta deserves to be kicked in the face for their efforts. Yes, attitudes towards women and rape must change, but in the meantime what has the Women's Union proposed to do about the current situation? The Union objects to male "protectors" yet has failed even to organize groups of women to walk home together. The fact is that the Women's Union's response to the assaults is an editorial, and Phi Delta Theta's response has been action.

Ms. Dale J. Gordon
M. Sc. (A) II
Nursing

Staff Meeting

Important staff meeting this afternoon at 5 p.m. sharp. Autonomy's on the agenda, so don't miss your chance to contribute to the future of Canada's only student daily.

Press Passes

Press passes for journalistic bloodhounds will be made today between 2 and 5 p.m. Come to the Daily office and ask for Rosemary Oliver or Rick Katz.

Today

German Students' Association

The time of the weekly Kaffeeklatsch has been extended from 12:30 - 2 p.m. to enable more students to attend. Come and enjoy the Kaffee, Kuchen und Konversation in the German Lounge — 6th floor, Bronfman Bldg.

Stammtisch

Students are invited to come and practice their German at the Café Prag tonight. Drop by and join us at our own special table from 7 p.m.

McGill Outing Club

Wanna get three days of fresh air next weekend? It's Thanksgiving then and we're organizing hiking, canoeing, cycling and climbing trips. Information and sign-up meeting today at 7:30 in rm 801 in the Union Building, or come to our Office.

World Hunger Committee

Meeting tonight in Union room 302 at 7:30 p.m. Mandatory for all members. New members welcome!

Community McGill

If you want to work with prisoners, the John Howard Society will have a lifelines program training starting in Oct. for info: Barbara at 392-4222 or 392-4250 or drop by our office rm 406 Union from 12 - 2 p.m.

McGill circle of the WCP

The New Zimbabwe: Conference with Forge journalist Steven Griffiths, who was in Zimbabwe during the elections February 1980. Slide presentation and discussion. 12:00 p.m., Union 301 — Ballroom.

McGill Computer Centre

The McGill Computer Centre Red Handbook, entitled MUCC Guide, is now available from Burnside Hall room 223. A nominal charge of 25¢ is involved.

Hillel

Wed. Oct. 1: 12:15 p.m. "The Eatery" presents... "Sing for your Lunch". A novel way for the best singer to get free food. Come participate or just to listen and enjoy delicious food. 3460 Stanley St.

Anthropology Students' Association

First meeting of 1980. Be on hand to contribute ideas and choose 1st, 2nd, 3rd year representatives. Today at 4:00, Leacock 738.

McGill Environmental Society

First meeting of the year, today in the Union Building at 5 p.m. Room 302. All interested participants welcome.

Histofest '80

The History Students' Association film series, Histofest '80, debuts today at noon in Leacock 15, with "Triumph of the

Will", the 1936 Nazi propaganda film. Free. Everyone welcome.

M.T.A.A.

The first meeting of the McGill T.A.s Association in 1980-81 today at 4:00 p.m. in Leacock 111. Nominations for a new executive will be taken and other important business. All members or those wishing to join please attend.

McGill Ski Team

Training today at 5:15 PM, Molson Stadium, the wrestling room. Please bring \$10.00 membership fee if you have not already done so. For information call Nassim; 488-1983 or Vicky; 486-9421.

Women's Union

All interested in, or presently working on women's week, please attend a crucial meeting tonight at 6:00, Union Building, Room 423.

Women's Union

Diana Yaros from the Montreal anti-rape center will present a film at noon in union building 423. Discussion will follow. All welcome.

Alpha Gamma Delta Fraternity

Get a taste of the world at our International Dinner. Meet the Alpha Gams on Oct. 1 at 6pm. at 3580 Lorne no. 605, or at the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity on 3505 Peel, where dinner will be held. A mixer with the brothers will follow.

McGill Friends of Monsey, N.Y.

Film showing "The Monsey Horror Picture Show" tonight Union Rm. 452.

New Age Teachings

Cosmic Astrology, karma, reincarnation, the Great White Brotherhood, and the Science of the Spoken Word tonight at 7 p.m. in the Student Union, room 425-6. Free.

Spanish Students' Association

The 'Tertulia'. Our weekly get together to practice Spanish, chat, exchange ideas. Wednesdays, 2:00 - 4:00 p.m. in the 6th floor lounge (697) Bronfman. Bienvenidos todos!

South Africa Committee

The film "Generations" will be shown at 7:00 p.m. in Union 301. Widely-acclaimed film documenting the years of political dissent in South Africa. Admission 50¢.

McGill Go Club

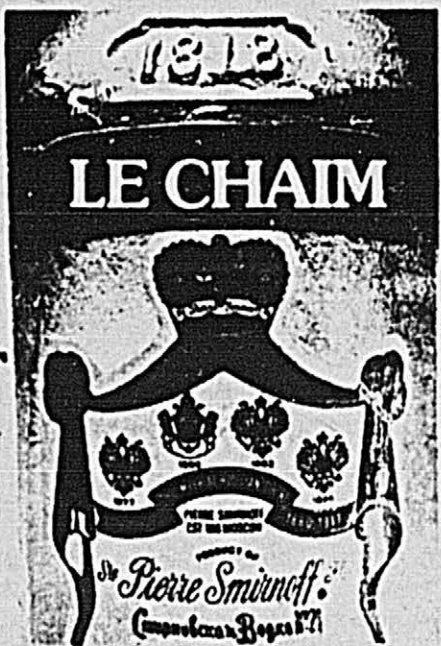
First meeting of the club at 1900 at 3473 University St. in the basement.

Phi Delta Phi

The Legal Fraternity presents the Terry Fox Cancer Fund Banana Eating Contest. Come and sponsor an eater per banana or just to watch the fun. Today at 1 p.m. in the law school.

Liberal McGill

Today in the basement of the Union, another General Meeting of the club. All interested are invited to attend. At 5pm sharp.



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The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed on these pages are those of the Daily staff and are not the official opinions of the Students' Society. Typeset by SST, 1880 Centre Street, Point St. Charles, printed at Richelle Roto-Litho, 142 St. Pierre Street, St. Jean. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP) and la Presse Etudiant du Québec (PEQ).

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DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Are your underarms ruining our environment ?

by Paul Godlewski

No, don't take it personally. It's not really your underarms which are causing the problem (although perhaps they are — you never know) but those little aerosol cans you are using.

Aerosols contain a group of chemicals called freons, which are also used in refrigeration and air conditioning. These freons are literally peeling away the ozone layer which protects us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet (U-V) rays.

The ozone shield extends from 12 to 20 miles above the earth's surface. In the upper atmosphere the shorter, deadlier wavelengths of the sun's U-V light break up natural oxygen (O_2), which then re-combines to form ozone (O_3). While oxygen itself absorbs the high energy U-V light, ozone absorbs the lower energy forms, which cause sunburn and skin cancer.

Considering the important role played in our protection by the ozone shield, it is alarming to know just how fragile it is. If you were to bring it down from its stratospheric heights to atmospheric level and pressure, it would measure no more in thickness than a coin.

Since freons are inert at lower altitudes but not at higher altitudes such as the stratosphere, they can migrate intact to the ozone layer. At this altitude, U-V light splits the freon atoms, releasing chlorine. Each chlorine atom is capable of destroying up to 50,000 ozone molecules. Although there has been much controversy over the accuracy of the theory and the extent of destruction to the layer, it is now generally accepted by the scientific community and industry that the freons released to date will cause a seven to 13% depletion of the shield before a new equilibrium is set up, without taking into account any growth in industry.

The effects on climate are not entirely known but various other aspects are forbidding. For example, plankton, providing the basis for all higher ocean life, and, more importantly to man, producing the major proportion of oxygen in our atmosphere, could be seriously damaged by increased ultraviolet intensities. Skin cancer among humans would undoubtedly become more common.

The U.S. Government is taking these threats very seriously. In 1977 three Federal agencies began working on legislation banning the use of non-essential freons as used in aerosols, refrigerators and air conditioners. But, due to the rare and outstanding qualities of freons, it just isn't as easy as it may at first appear.

In 1928 Thomas Midgley, employee of General Motors, set out to find an efficient, non-flammable and non-toxic refrigerant — no easy feat. He discovered freons. They were perfect in every respect, possessing the ability to absorb and release heat well, almost completely inert, and (which turned out to be very useful for aerosols) they were completely non-toxic. So industry needed time to find alternatives. It was not until 1979 in the U.S. and May 1st 1980 under the Environmental Contaminants Act in Canada that the production of aerosols using freons

was banned.

Many aerosol companies began a campaign of promoting the manual pump, while others switched over to alternative propellant systems with a separate gas phase using odourless and tasteless nitrogen or different propellants, this depending very much on the use to which the aerosol was to be put. Thus, though the transition wasn't easy, it wasn't impossible.

Not so, unfortunately, in the case of refrigerators and air conditioners. There have up till now been no new finds that come even close to the stability and other necessary properties freons possess. Despite the ban of freons in aerosols, the pollution continues: in 1977 the refrigerator/air conditioning industry used 300 million pounds of freons, two-thirds of which were replacement due to leakage! The U.S. Government is putting as much pressure as possible on these companies to find a substitute which will take some time, unless we are all prepared to go back to ice blocks and salted meats.

Due to all the focusing on the ozone layer in the past few years other compounds have come under the magnifying glass. There is now great concern over nitrogen from nitrogen fertilizers, sulphur and bromine, fifty times more damaging than chlorine. Data is needed on migration rates and

routes of these chemicals.

In banning production of freons, the United States and Canada are setting an extremely influential example to the rest of the world's producers. Hopefully other countries will follow suit.

Until research determines the effects of other chemicals on the ozone layer, it will be monitored very carefully.

If government worldwide applies adequate pressure on the refrigerator industry to find freon substitutes, the ozone problem should be mitigated, at

least for the moment. But the freon episode reveals the clash that often arises between industrially "perfect" materials and environmentally acceptable ones.

The greenhouse effect :

Farewell to Canadian winters

by John Burke

The climate of the earth has a profound effect on our way of life. It influences industrial and governmental policies on such issues as energy consumption and the use of agricultural land. However, the results of research in this field are often inconclusive and contradictory, pointing out the extreme complexity of our climate and the factors affecting it.

Only now are we learning of the effects of industrialization on the climate. The average atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide in Hawaii, for example, increased from 313 parts per million (ppm) to 338 ppm between 1958 and 1976. Many meteorologists have warned that continued increases will cause the earth's atmosphere to heat up. If large, the temperature increase could prove disastrous to the world's food supply.

This heating, or "greenhouse effect," results from carbon dioxide's ability to absorb only certain wavelengths of radiation.

Carbon dioxide and water act like the glass of a greenhouse, allowing visible sunlight to pass through, but absorbing infrared (heat) radiation emitted by the earth as a result of the sun's heating effect. In this way, the earth's atmosphere traps energy.

In 1979, the US National Academy of Sciences convened a panel of experts to study short-term climatic changes due to the burning of fossil fuels.

The panel concluded that such combustion could double the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by the

year 2030.

The panel estimates "the most probable warming for a doubling of carbon dioxide to be near three degrees Centigrade with a probable error of ± 1.5 degrees."

However, Professor E. Vowinkel of McGill's Meteorology Department told the Daily that such precise predictions are quite speculative, since other factors, some of which are themselves influenced by carbon dioxide levels, also play an important role in the world's climate.

In order to predict climatic change, scientists must consider "feedback effects." For example, a warmer climate would cause more water to evaporate into the atmosphere. This additional water would trap extra heat, and thus further increase the atmosphere's temperature. Another example of "positive feedback" is the partial reduction of snow and ice cover due to higher temperatures. Since snow and ice reflect the sun's light, melting could further increase heat absorption by the earth.

"Negative feedback" loops could also exist. For example, increased water evaporation would result in clouds, which reflect sunlight, thus lessening the warming of the climate. Due to the difficulty in analyzing the relative importance of each of these factors, scientists cannot easily predict the consequences of the greenhouse effect.

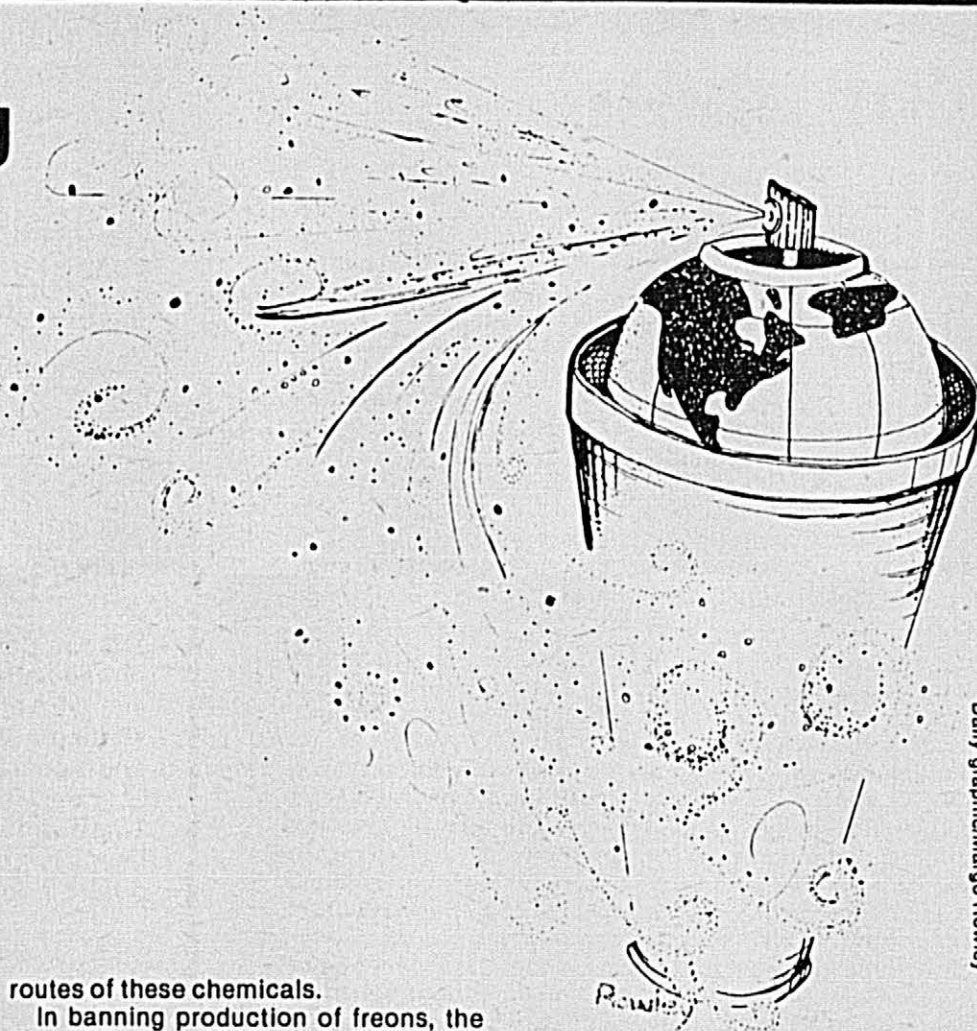
To complicate matters, the earth possesses a number of mechanisms to

absorb carbon dioxide. The oceans act as a vast reservoir for this gas, especially the top 300 feet or so, where mixing is comparatively rapid. The oceans also delay any climatic changes since their own temperature changes very slowly.

Plant life absorbs carbon dioxide in large amounts too. But dead plants decay and return much of their stored carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. It has been suggested that man's destruction of the world's forests could lead to the rapid increases in atmospheric carbon dioxide witnessed recently, since each year there is less vegetation available to absorb carbon dioxide.

The sharp seasonal variations in carbon dioxide levels reveal the importance of plant life in regulating atmospheric levels of this gas. If the rate of carbon dioxide increase observed in winter were to continue unbalanced by gas absorption by plants in the summer, our atmosphere's carbon dioxide levels would be increasing at eight times the present rate.

The effect of increased carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere on our climate is thus extremely complex. We cannot accurately predict changes, if any, in such climatic phenomena as temperature and rainfall until we know more about the relative magnitudes of the various effects on these phenomena. In the meantime, we will continue to burn fossil fuels and add to the 78 billion tons of carbon that we have poured into the air since 1958.



Daily graphic Margo Rowley

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Comment

Exploited by industry, ignored by government, and somewhat feared by the public, science has quietly become one of the most powerful forces in society.

If we use science carefully and wisely, science can serve as an effective tool to improve social conditions. If abused, it can just as easily become a dangerous weapon. This dual potentiality of science has created a heavy responsibility for the human race. But in the rush to implement new developments this responsibility is often forgotten. Scientific technology advances inexorably, and society learns to adapt. This failure to analyze the ethical considerations inherent in most new technologies has already produced countless problems for society — suffice it to mention industrial pollution and nuclear arms.

The role of the Science Issue, then, is to provide a factual analysis of these issues, at the same time demonstrating the need for widespread public concern.

The fact that the Daily serves a community of active researchers as well as future legislators, scientists, and businessmen, increases the importance of stimulating such a debate here at McGill.

The Science Issue will appear roughly every three weeks, and will explore a number of scientific developments whose effects on society merit study. Future editions will examine the implications for man of computers and intelligence research, bioethics and nuclear disarmament, to name a few, as well as any other issues which the science writers feel important.

To join the Science Issue as a writer does not require scientific expertise so much as a concern about society's future. Science as well as non-science students are cordially invited to our next meeting, Friday at 4:00 in the Daily offices.

Man has always manifested a tendency to reap the utmost benefits from a situation, while shirking the responsibilities entailed. Just as people tend to avoid washing up the dishes after a sumptuous meal, society as a whole has avoided cleaning up the pollution it causes in satiating its industrial appetites.

This issue examines a variety of environmental quandaries that we have created by pretending that pollution is a minor and unavoidable by-product of our industrial Shangri-la.

The accompanying article on acid rain reveals how INCO tried to improve the barren moonscape around Sudbury by building a taller stack to disseminate its emissions over a wider area. Now the consequent pollution of lakes in northern Quebec may prove even more costly.

The article on Montreal's sewage traces a similar attempt by the Montreal Urban Community to hide pollution by dumping it downstream of the city.

Similarly, the articles dealing with the ultimate effects of aerosol sprays and pesticides demonstrate the dangers of using chemicals in the environment simply because it is convenient to do so.

The message which the reader will receive from these articles is that industrialization has created great new responsibilities for all society. A century ago, man could afford to pollute the world. After all, wood rotted, iron rusted and brick eroded. Today, we release vast quantities of chemicals into the environment which do not decay. Our capacity to damage the world has taken a quantum leap forward.

A group of people littering Mount Royal and a group of business executives responsible for spreading acid rain across the continent both display the same selfish behaviour. But obviously, the technological power wielded by the executives greatly increases the gravity of their actions.

Herein lies one of the central tragedies of our times. While the Industrial Revolution has spurred man's technical ability, no Moral Revolution has accompanied it. Our power has become superhuman; our ethical judgment remains human — and flawed. In many cases our technological capability has outstripped our common sense.

McGill must assume a two-fold role in reducing pollution. First, it must lobby for increased funding for environmental research. It should investigate the establishment of a full environmental engineering program and pressure government to legislate to ensure that graduates of such a program will be employed by industry in pollution control research.

Secondly, McGill must promote in its students and faculty an awareness of the fragility of the environment.

McGill's duty to inform the public is of utmost importance to solving our environmental woes, for only pressure applied by a concerned public will jolt government into taking action promptly. Government, in turn, should push for environmental research in industry through grants, tax incentives, or preferably, firm but reasonable legislation.

This science edition was produced by: Louise Haberl, Julian Betts, Rosemary Oliver, Brian Topp, Richard Goldman

Writers: Bev Akerman, Julian Betts (editor), John Burke,

Paul Godlewski, Richard Goldman, Wendy Jones, Charles Knirsch, Kathy Salamon, Mark Spraggett, Heather Tisdale

Heartfelt thanks to: Bruce Walker of The

Society to Overcome Pollution, Daniel Green de La Société pour vaincre la pollution, Margo Rowley, David Samuel, Steven Boyle, McGill Environmental Society.

ADULT PHYSICAL FITNESS ON ICE

INTERESTED IN A FITNESS PROGRAM INVOLVING ICE HOCKEY?

The purpose of the program is fun and fitness. A high skill level is not a prerequisite for participation. Within the group there will be a wide range of hockey skills from beginners to advanced. A typical session includes a warm-up, interval skating drills, a hockey skill development drill, a hockey fitness drill, scrimmage and a cool-down period.

There will be two sessions per week at McGill Winter Arena: Mondays and Wednesdays from 2:45 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. The starting date is *Monday, October 27th*. The program will run for 18 weeks.

Medical clearance from your physician is required before starting this program.

The cost will be:

McGill Gymnasium members	\$75.00
McGill Faculty and Staff not holding gym memberships	\$115.00
All Others	\$140.00

The program will be under the direction of Dr. David Montgomery of McGill's Department of Physical Education. He will be assisted by Professor John Chomay.

Additional information is available from the McGill Athletics Department — 475 Pine Avenue West Office G-3. Tel: 392-4725.

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DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Pollution scoreboard shows who's losing

by Julian Betts

Students staggering into the Peel metro station after an exhausting day of intellectual challenges at Gertrude's can now gain solace from the latest air pollution figures, boldly displayed on a \$50,000 electronic panel above the metro entrance.

Installed in August, the board lists pollution levels for a variety of common pollutants, as well as a "soiling index" for measuring the concentration of airborne particles.

A score of 50 for a certain pollutant means that its level has reached the legal limit for one day. The top figure is simply the highest score reached by any of the pollutants. The board displays readings made at the Peel station only.

Devotees of the Peel metro will have noticed that contaminants often rate only 15 on the index, which seems very low. Although well under the short-term limit, such concentrations may exceed the annual legal limit if they remain at that level all year. For instance, the legal annual limit for nitrogen dioxide is a score of about 25, while for sulphur dioxide it is ten.

Bruce Walker of STOP, who calls the Peel sign a "pollution scoreboard," says his organization has specifically lobbied for such a device since 1973.

The public does not generally have access to the pollution data from the Montreal Urban Community's (MUC) 40 air monitoring stations, with the notable exception of the measurements made at the Peel station. One prominent example has occurred just northeast of McGill at Rosemont. After citizens of this suburb had pressured the MUC to

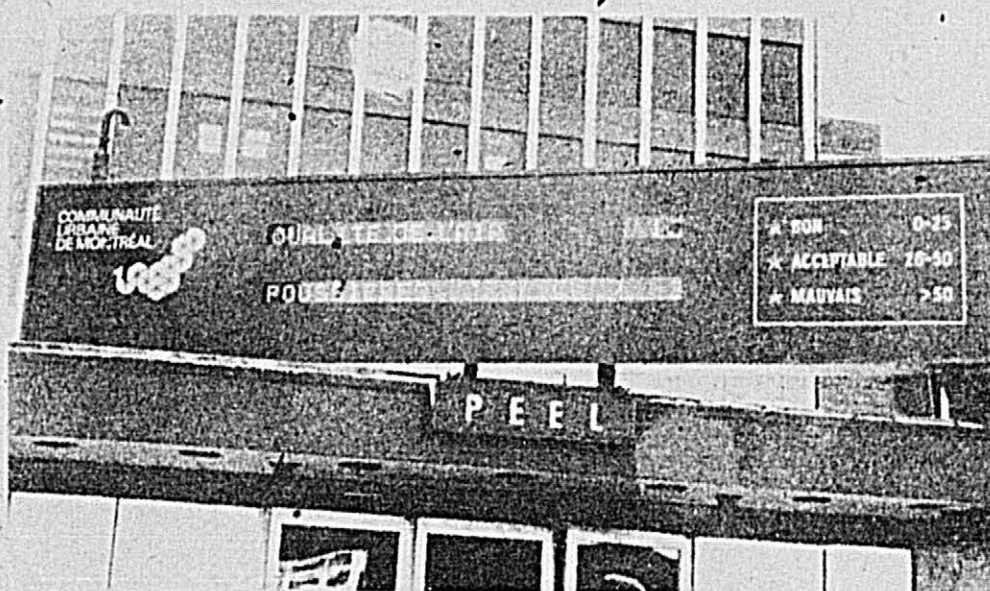
build an air sampling post near the infamous des Carrières incinerator, the MUC refused to release any data, in this way negating the usefulness of the station to the public.

The Rosemont incinerator poses quite an embarrassment to its owner, the City of Montreal. According to *La Société pour vaincre la pollution*, particulate emissions from the incinerator are four times the allowable limits.

The reasons for the Rosemont incinerator's poor record extend back to December, 1978, when the MUC replaced its 1970 air regulations with By-law 44, a detailed document establishing allowable levels in the Montreal region for 300 types of air contaminants. The by-law gave incinerators over a certain capacity until 1983 to comply with the regulations. It just so happened that the only plant which fell into this category was the city-owned Rosemont incinerator.

According to Bruce Walker of STOP, the exemption resulted solely from political moves, since Jean Marier, director of the MUC Air Purification Dept., told the MUC council that he had not recommended the granting of any such grace period. Rather, it was the MUC executive that had made the decision.

The provincial government has backed off from a confrontation with the MUC over the matter. Under the Quebec government's 1979 "Regulation Regarding the Quality of the Atmosphere", the Rosemont plant would have had to reduce its emissions by this December. Marcel Léger, provincial



Daily photo/David Samuel

Environment Minister, announced that these regulations would not apply to the MUC, since it had its own, similar standards.

An incinerator in Quebec City, essentially identical to the Rosemont one, had to reduce its emissions to comply with the provincial law. It has done so, while the City of Montreal complained in 1978 that a similar task in Rosemont would take five years.

The problem with the Montreal incinerator centers around its electrostatic precipitator used to reduce dust emissions. Although the MUC promised at the plant's 1970 opening that the precipitator would work at 95% efficiency, it has yet to work at 75%.

But in general, the air pollution

problem in Montreal has reduced significantly since 1970. According to a MUC report, the emissions of sulphur dioxide have reduced almost 70% since 1970, to "only" 88 million tons per year. East Montreal refineries have reduced their emissions by 78% in the same time, revealing the overall effectiveness of the MUC's legislation.

Despite decreases in these pollution levels, problems obviously still exist. Montreal's air quality will continue to warrant public attention in the future. And thanks to the "pollution scoreboard" atop the Peel metro, many a McGill student can now start the day content in the knowledge that his favorite air pollutant had not exceeded the MUC legal limits.

McGill professor studies air pollution controls

by Bev Akerman

As a consequence of the dwindling reserves and spiralling costs of oil, there is a growing trend toward the use of coal for electrical power generation. In Québec this is not a significant development since hydro-electric plants generate most of our electricity, but in the areas where oil is burned to create power (specifically parts of Eastern Canada and most of the USA) this movement back to coal could create large-scale environmental disturbances.

Coal is a substance rich in sulphur compounds — burning these compounds produces sulphur dioxide, the gaseous precursor of acid rain. The high levels of particles generated when coal is burned also pose pollution problems.

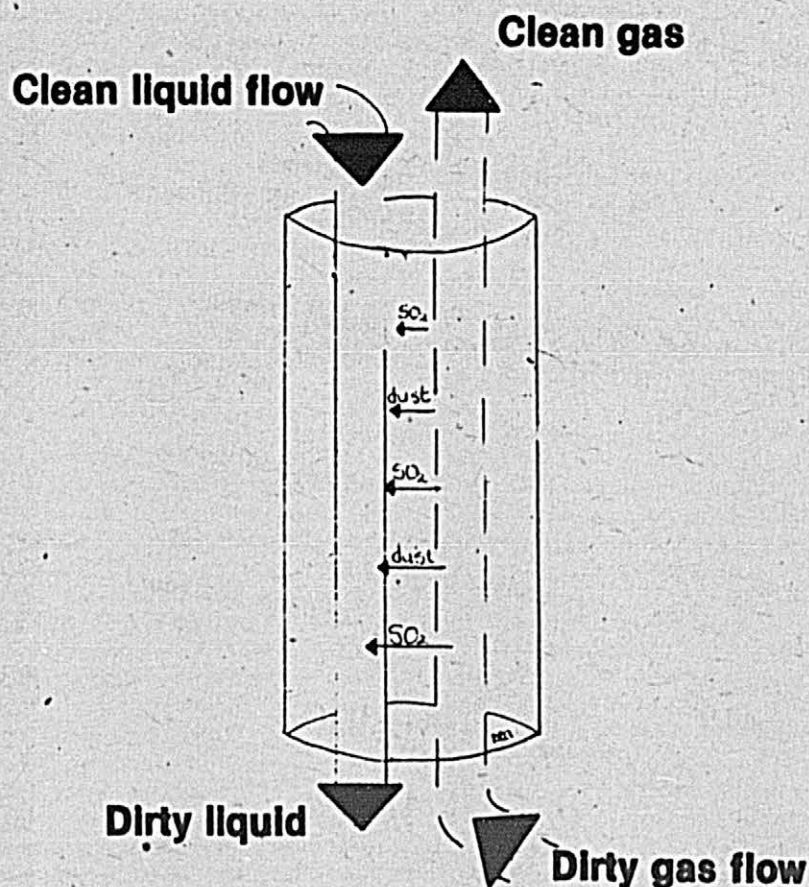
Dr. W.J.M. Douglas, Chairman of the Department of Chemical Engineering here at McGill, explained that he is involved in researching "a new process for removing dust and sulphur dioxide from the stack gases of power plants and other industrial sources." Developed in the mid 1960s, it is a Canadian innovation engineered by a researcher named Kielbach at Alcan, and adapted later for pulp and papermill requirements by a research team at Domtar.

What Kielbach did was to modify the existing counter-current liquid gas

exchange system (or "scrubber") by making it less susceptible to plugging up. He accomplished this by substituting small hollow plastic balls which were constantly in motion, for the solid, static steel ring packing which had led to the precipitation of solids from the liquid as it became progressively "dirtier." The clogging of these systems forced industrial shut-downs and the loss of millions of company dollars. For power companies, in Dr. Douglas' words, it is "particularly important that electrical power be continuously generated."

At McGill a number of graduate and post graduate students are working with Dr. Douglas on the theoretical reasons why the new Mobile-Bed Contacting process is so effective. This development is one instance, Dr. Douglas noted, of practical application preceding the basic scientific theory because "Industry is full of half understood things that solve problems. Sometimes, however, industry would rather have a half baked solution now, than a good solution five years from now."

The environmental threat of coal-generated electricity will not result from building new coal burning plants, which are now required by law to have the new "scrubber" systems, but from old plants converting from oil to coal. Current legislation is insufficient to deal with this problem.



Schematic diagram of counter-current exchange system

Daily graphic/Bev Akerman

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Pesticides: Can we live with them?

by Julian Betts

In 1943, as insect-transmitted malaria began to menace the health of troops in some areas, the Allies began using a pesticide called DDT to combat the problem. This new pesticide succeeded admirably. After the war the domestic use of DDT and other new pesticides to protect crops dramatically increased.

But by 1970, the number of DDT-resistant insects had grown alarmingly. Mid-Western birds began dying of DDT poisoning. In 1973 the United States banned DDT as a dangerous environmental pollutant. What went wrong?

Persistent Pesticides

During the 1950's farmers everywhere praised DDT and other pesticides made of organic molecules containing chlorine (organochlorides), because they persisted in the environment for a long time. Six years after the original application of DDT, 20% may remain in the soil.

This "advantage" soon revealed itself as a grave ecological problem. The longer the pesticides remained in the environment, the more harm they did. Wind and rain spread DDT widely, so that it began to harm many non-target species.

To aggravate the problem of persistence, animals store many pesticides in their bodies, notably, organochlorides such as DDT, instead of breaking them down. Minute amounts of DDT in water can be concentrated and passed on from one animal to the next in the food chain, possibly resulting in large and lethal doses for higher organisms.

According to a computer study of the problem, printed in "The Limits to Growth", if DDT use peaks in 1970 and ceases altogether by 2000, which now seems likely, DDT concentrations in fish will continue to rise and will not decrease below 1970 levels until 1995; 25 years after the decision to stop using DDT. This statistic reveals the harmful effects of spreading persistent pesticides in the environment.

Insects Fight Back

As the use of insecticides boomed after World War Two, strange things began to happen. Soon after the World Health Organization began a massive dieldrin spraying program in the Third World, 43 strains of mosquitoes began to develop resistance to this insecticide. By 1971, at least 225 pest and mite species had developed resistance to pesticides. The 1979 UN world environment report warns that this problem has reached "sinister" proportions.

Since insects have been evolving for millions of years longer than higher organisms, there are many different strains of each species. Sometimes one strain may by chance possess resistance to a certain insecticide. As other strains die off during spraying programs, the resistant variety becomes a larger proportion of the species population.

Mosquitoes can develop resistance to some pesticides in only 20 generations, or three to ten years. Higher organisms would require 20 to several hundred years to pass through 20 generations, which helps to explain why vertebrates are dying of DDT poisoning while insects are quickly adapting to its effects.

Scientists found that citrus pests in California had developed resistance to spraying, simply because one strain could close its spiracles (breathing apparatus) for half an hour at a time,

while other strains could only close their systems to the environment for one minute.

Such occurrences emphasize the desperate need for education programs in the proper use of insecticides. According to Dr. Stuart Hill, an entomologist at McGill's MacDonald campus, even "commercial applicators don't have adequate training in pesticide spraying".

Indiscriminate Killing

Another problem lies in pesticides' indiscriminate destruction of many species of insects in addition to the one causing the crop damage. Due to this lack of specificity, pesticides often kill off the natural predators of the target insect. After DDT applications, plant

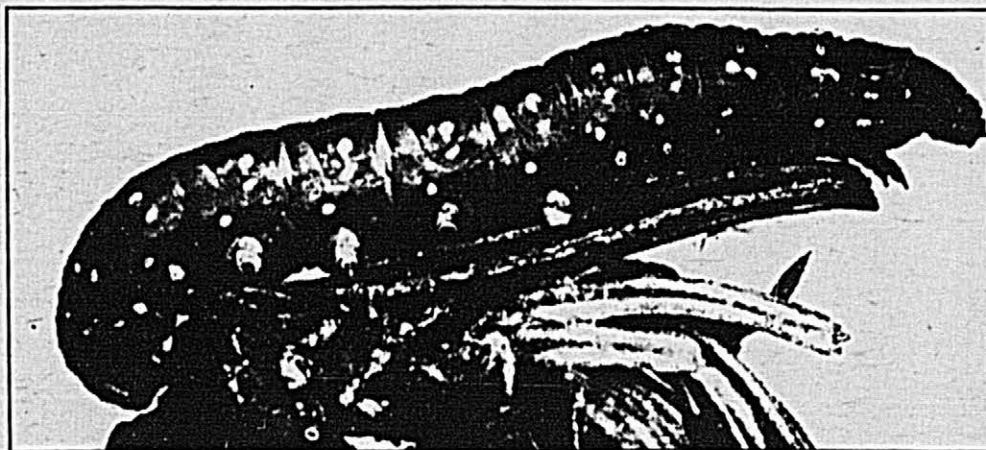


Photo courtesy SVP

pest populations often increase 20-fold due to the reduction in the number of predator insects. Some spraying programs have actually reduced cotton yields by 30%.

Even if the predators survive spraying, they may either die of starvation or move on to other areas where the pickings are not so slim.

"Biological" Pesticides

In light of these problems, much attention has been paid to alternate biological pest control.

One type of "biological" pesticide which promises to kill only specific insects, and not their enemies, is natural hormones produced by the insects themselves. Pheromones, hormones secreted by female insects to attract mates, can attract males from a half mile radius. In New York, plastic fibres impregnated with pheromones are spread throughout orchards. Male insects, detecting pheromones all around them, become "sexually confused" and fail to locate mates, thus reducing the rate of population growth.

While pheromones can serve as pesticides, they can more easily be used in population monitoring programs. Dr. Hill, at the MacDonald campus, has developed a technique to trap the plum curculio and the lesser apple worm using pheromones. When an excessively large number of these orchard pests are attracted to the traps in one day, the grower will know it is time to spray. The pheromones, which, according to Hill, are "not very expensive," can also be used to attract all the pests into a concentrated area, eliminating the need to spray pesticides over the whole orchard.

Insects probably will not develop resistance to these hormone "insecticides", since any insect that became immune to the effects of its own hormones would also neutralize its own enzyme regulatory system, doubtlessly resulting in its death.

Scientists have also begun promoting the spread of certain organisms which attack pests, in the realization that pest populations often grow quickly after insecticide sprayings only because the

pests' natural enemies have been killed. One 1970 report lists 220 proven methods of pest control by the use of biological pathogens or predators. The number continues to grow.

Dr. Hill says that the "analytical scientific approach" of using chemical sprays creates more problems than it solves: "If we take an ecological approach to the problem we won't have to spray...We shouldn't be using these chemicals at all because they don't have any natural counterpart in nature". Hill adds that growers can nurture predatory insects by many means, as well as introducing other efficient pest controls to orchards, such as ducks and pigs. Of course, promoting such ideas will take time. As Hill says, "The

average grower would think you were bananas!"

Insecticide Regulation

Legislation concerning pesticides can prevent as many environmental problems as can biological research, by promoting the judicious use of "safe" insecticides. Unfortunately, Canadian legislation leaves much to be desired.

For instance, the 1979 Quebec government publication "Pesticides recommandés par le ministère de l'Agriculture du Québec" continues to recommend a bevy of organochlorides despite their resistance to breakdown in the environment.

The federal government banned DDT in the '70's, but left an important loophole open: since 1973 DDT can be sold to "authorized" exterminators. Due to this weak legislation, DDT use continues in Canada. In the summer of 1979, a Montreal Star reporter managed to buy 50 pounds of DDT simply by stating he was an exterminator. The reporter discovered that exterminators are using "tons of DDT" to rid Montreal houses, restaurants and even food factories of mice.

In Quebec, no Pesticide Act exists as such although the provincial government is currently working on legislation. Pesticides are now regulated under the Pharmacy Act of 1946.

Daniel Green, of "La Société pour vaincre la pollution" (SVP), says that due to ineffective legislation, Quebec students can now spray pesticides on farmers' land as a summer job. They have little idea of what they are spraying, and have absolutely no technical training. Green calls for the dissemination of pesticides on a prescription basis only. Qualified technicians who had taken "pest management" courses would be the sole people allowed to spray pesticides.

The problems inherent in pesticide regulation came to light several weeks ago when the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced that it had linked Lindane, a pesticide widely used in North America, to cancer, nerve damage and birth defects. Industrial Biotech Labs, which had tested Lindane

prior to its release onto the market, had either faked or improperly performed the tests on Lindane and 100 other pesticides.

Safety Testing Not Foolproof

Quite often, testing does not reveal the dangers of a pesticide, due to the time required for problems to manifest themselves, or due to improper testing procedures.

A 1977 National Research Council (NRC) report on the effects of fenitrothion, an insecticide heavily used in Quebec to fight the spruce budworm, concludes that "the absence of adequate inhalation exposure data relevant to spray conditions is noteworthy since inhalation and dermal contact rather than dietary intake appear to be the major routes of exposure." According to SVP's Green, such tests are not done due to the difficulty in setting up the experiment.

One alternative to chemical spraying of spruce budworms is the use of the bacterium *Bacillus Thuringiensis* (B.t.) which attacks moth and butterfly larvae specifically. Several tests indicate B.t.'s cannot harm man. If mass-produced, they would cost little. Even better, researchers doubt that the budworm could develop resistance to the bacteria. Canada has conducted two B.t. spraying tests in the Saguenay and Gaspé areas with "quite successful" results. B.t.'s have one major drawback: they must stay alive during storage to control the budworms.

In general, industry has balked at the idea of biological pest controls because anybody can grow the control agents for themselves. For the near future, fenitrothion will probably remain the principal weapon against budworms in Quebec.

Quebec Sprays Anyway

On September 19, the Quebec government announced an increase in spruce budworm spraying to include forests suffering from a 50% mortality rate. The government reached this decision despite research published in 1964 which found "the policy of keeping trees alive via spray operations may hasten the recurrence of spruce budworm outbreaks". Daniel Green of SVP calls the move a "ridiculous" waste of money.

However, considering the great importance of the pulp and paper industry to Quebec's economy, the abandonment of pesticides could prove disastrous. A 1977 federal government report states that farmers spend \$108 million, or two percent of total production costs, on pesticides. The report estimates that this investment accounts for about 30% of current agricultural production.

The Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association vehemently protests that the pesticide problem is one of economics. Ecological groups vociferously claim that the central problem is environmental. Both are right. But as the price of chemical pesticides spirals upwards, and as increasingly complicated chemicals become necessary to fight resistant insects, there may come a day when the money spent on spraying pesticides outstrips the benefits gained. And as we dump more and more chemicals into the environment, we will have a large price to pay on this count as well. All in all, biological pest controls, cheap, efficient, and ecologically sound, seem a promising solution to the dilemma posed by insect control.

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

by Heather Tisdale

Scientists, legislators and environmentalists all agree: acid rain has become a serious threat to the water of North America.

The phenomenon usually begins in a smelter, a coal-burning plant or even in automobile exhaust. Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides rise into the air, react with water, and rain down in the forms of sulphuric and nitric acid.

The results? In a recent issue of Maclean's, John Fraser, an ex-Minister of the Environment, put it quite eloquently: "The process of the acidification of our lakes ends in crystal-clear waters whose apparent beauty belies the fact that they are now empty mirrors — tantalizing, alluring, but lifeless."

Acid rain falls extensively in northwestern Europe, the northeastern U.S. and Eastern Canada, particularly Ontario and Quebec. In some regions, limestone minimizes the effects of damaging rains by neutralizing the acid. But the Canadian Shield, which covers virtually all of Quebec, Ontario and Labrador, lack limestone. And so, acid rain poses a particularly serious threat to this region of the country.

Acidity is measured on the logarithmic pH scale. A pH of 7 is neutral, while lower values are acidic. One storm in Scotland produced rain with a pH of 2.4 — the same as vinegar.

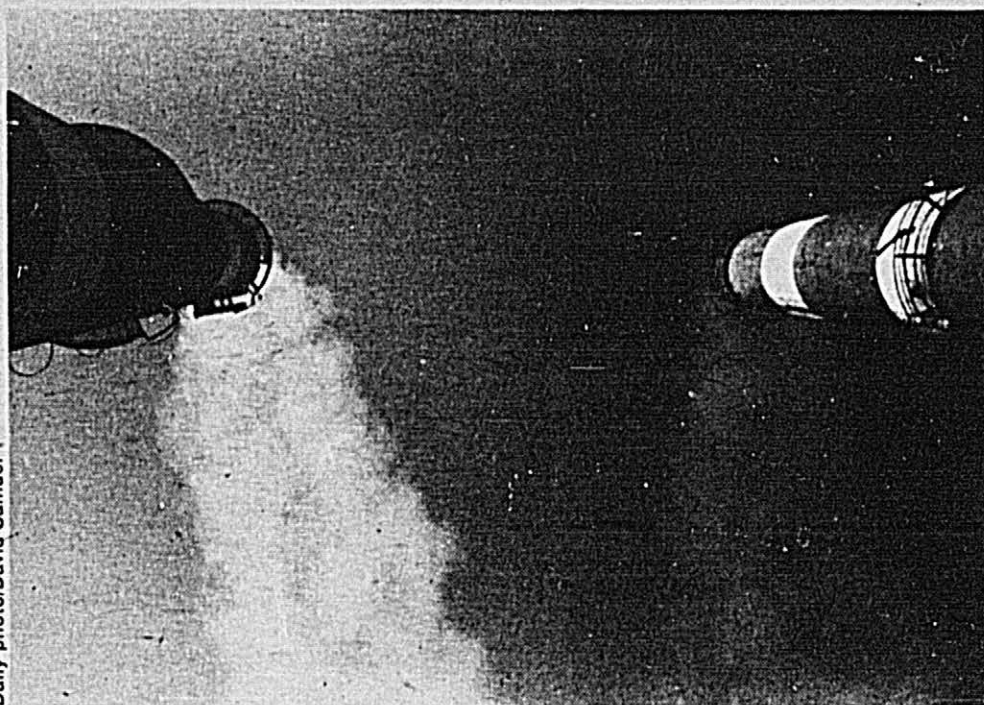
The acidity of rainfall over the southeastern part of Canada is 4.5, which is ten times more acidic than normal rain. To put this statistic into perspective, Professor Richard Beamish, of the Pacific Biological Station in BC, writes that scientific literature "is unanimous in its agreement that pH values below 5.0 are harmful to fishes."

140 lakes in Ontario have already "died" (i.e., the fish population has been decimated) and 48,000 are in danger. In New York State's Adirondack Mountains, 170 lakes have been declared officially dead.

Authorities believe that the rains have retarded crop growth and that they will also harm Canada's important pulp and paper industry.

Acid rain may also pose a direct threat to human health. The "dry" component of acid rain occurs in the form of extremely fine particles. Preliminary research indicates that these particles may have caused several thousand cancer deaths.

Another health concern lies in the contamination of the water supply. As the acidity of the soil increases, metal ions such as mercury and arsenic become more mobile and are released



Daily photo/David Samuel

Forecast: Acid rain

into the ground water and surface runoffs of streams, lakes and water wells. The acid levels in local water systems could also become harmful.

Perhaps the most striking symbol associated with acid rain is the world's tallest smelter stack, which belongs to INCO's Sudbury plant. The INCO stack is the largest single source of sulphur dioxide in North America. It pumps out 2500 tons of sulphur dioxide per day — the level used to be 7000 tons before government began to apply pressure.

C.F. Baird, the chairman and executive officer of INCO admitted this summer that INCO had not always been prepared to assume its role in the effort to achieve a more equitable balance between resource development and pollution control. Although the Ontario government has required INCO to further reduce its emissions to 1950 tons a day by 1983, Baird protests that with present technology such a reduction would decrease nickel production by 50 million tons a year. Meanwhile, many Ontario residents complain that such decreases in emissions should not wait until 1983.

INCO built a high stack to reduce the

ravages of pollution in the Sudbury area, on the assumption that widely spread, dilute pollutants would cause no environmental damage. Now researchers have found that emissions from such smokestacks can travel up to 1000 kilometres. So, northern Quebec does receive acid rain from Sudbury.

A team of McGill professors (four professors from the Geography department and one from the Biology department) has been studying the effect of acid rain on the subarctic environment at a station in Schefferville, Quebec, 850 miles northeast of Montreal. The project was started in 1978 and is conducted during the summer months.

"We felt there would be weather events that would produce low pH precipitation. We're dealing with a very sensitive ecosystem," said Professor John Lewis of the Geography department.

In the first year of the study the researchers found that some storms had pH's as low as 4.2, with fairly high sulphate concentrations.

The researchers followed the trajectories of a few of the storms to get

an idea of the sulphate source. These storms had a trajectory that brought them close to Sudbury or Noranda.

"However, you can't always put the finger on Sudbury as the culprit," said Lewis. "Also, events in Schefferville are highly episodic — certain meteorological conditions coming together to create storms with fairly high concentrations of sulphate and nitrate."

Similar conditions were found in the summer of '79.

As a climatologist, Lewis provides information for the bio-geologists who are studying the impact of acid precipitation on spruce and lichen cover.

On the political front, the problem immediately facing Canada and the US is a direct confrontation between the two nations over the acid rain problem. Both countries have learned the hard way that pollution does not respect international boundaries. It has become clear that Canadian legislation on its own cannot stop acid rain; specialists report that over 50% of acid rain falling in Canada originates in the US.

Lax enforcement of pollution laws in the US may be a major cause of acid rain in Canada. There is also a hesitancy on the part of both countries to encroach on one another's domestic pollution control decisions.

Yet despite appearances of concern over the environment, the American Senate passed a bill in June of this year requiring eighty northeastern power plants to use coal rather than oil. While coal is economical, it is a heavy pollutant, since it generally contains between one and three percent sulphur. The bill is expected to pass the House of Representatives. Such a measure could drastically increase the incidence of acid rain, both in the New England states and Canada.

In August US Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Canadian Environment Minister John Roberts signed a memorandum of intent to curb acid rain and other international air pollution problems. An official treaty will be signed in two years.

Roberts estimates the cost of reducing acid rain in Canada at \$400-500 million dollars annually until the year 2000. The cost for the US will probably be five times as great.

The upcoming American election will determine the future of American-Canadian pollution controls. And there is not much hope when presidential candidate Ronald Reagan, who supports relaxed car emission standards, tells environmentalists: "A tree is a tree. How many do you need to look at?"

Montreal Sewage: 50 years of neglect

by Kathy Salamon

In 1972, raw sewage — up to two and one half feet deep — flooded the shoreline properties of Pierrefonds, 12 miles northwest of downtown Montreal.

Property owners sued the City of Pierrefonds and the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) for \$225,000 in damages; but the City of Pierrefonds was found solely responsible and was ordered to clean the shoreline of sewage.

The City of Pierrefonds can only try to keep the shoreline in an acceptable condition until the MUC activates its first sewage treatment plant.

Without any type of sewage treatment whatsoever, the

island of Montreal dumps all of its raw sewage and chemical wastes into the St. Lawrence River to the south and the Rivière des Prairies to the north.

Bruce Walker, Research Coordinator for the environmental group STOP, said the lack of sewage presents "serious health and environmental problems."

Besides the decrease in property values, Walker said the sewage dumping "lowers the quality of drinking water" (which comes from the St. Lawrence at LaSalle), "increases beach closings because of bacteriological contamination, decreases the numbers of fish found in the

river, and causes prohibition of fishing for certain species of fish because of toxicity."

"When you realize that you can't swim in the water you drink, you know there's a serious problem," said Walker. "Only two out of 40 beaches in Montreal are consistently safe for swimming."

Montreal's actions also cause problems for communities downstream, some of which must add chemicals to their water before using it. A 1972 report states "The St. Lawrence River supplies more than 40% of the Quebec population with drinking water," revealing the importance of maintaining the water quality of this river.

Montreal is the largest North American city without sewage treatment, although the need for it has long been acknowledged. As early as 1930, the City of Montreal was ordered to build a sewage treatment plant for the northern part of the island where the stagnant Rivière des Prairies does not dilute the wastes as effectively as does the St. Lawrence.

To compound the problem, in August the MUC flatly refused to release data "concerning discharges to sewers," since no regulations requiring industries to submit the data presently exists.

The MUC has now spent or committed \$800 million on a

northern "interceptor" which would pipe all the sewage that would have been deposited in the Rivière des Prairies into the St. Lawrence River. Construction, which began five years ago, is almost complete.

Construction of a sewage treatment plant has just begun and is expected to be in operation by the end of 1984. MUC has specified that the plant will reduce suspended solids (raw sewage) by 80 per cent and chemical wastes by 60 per cent. The cost of construction of the plant is estimated to be another \$800 million.

The MUC will continue to dump untreated sewage from continued on page 12

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DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Chemical disasters possible

By Charles Knirsch

"Even the professors don't know. They forecast. They warn. They show concern. But they don't know."

The above pessimistic comments were voiced by Ugo Basilico, a refugee inhabitant of the town of Seveso. The town, located near Milan in northern Italy, had been a victim of a modern technological accident.

On July 10, 1976, an explosion occurred at a trichlorophenol factory in the middle of the town, sending a poisonous cloud over a portion of the suburb. The cloud, which blanketed 4,000 acres, contained small quantities of dioxin, a toxic chemical which causes kidney and liver damage as well as genetic alteration.

The Seveso catastrophe was not the first to occur in the processing of trichlorophenol. Precedent was set thirteen years earlier, when an explosion occurred in a trichlorophenol plant in Amsterdam. The workers and members of the cleanup crew developed severe skin rashes, known as chloracne, and subsequently were suspected of having liver and kidney damage.

In 1969, the only trichlorophenol plant in the United Kingdom suffered an explosion. Similar symptoms in exposed workers were reported.

However, Hoffman-Laroche, owner of the plant in Seveso, did not learn from these two prior experiences.

Company officials did not

even contact municipal authorities until two days after the accident. 220 people were finally evacuated, two weeks later. On July 21, authorities arrested two factory managers and charged them with "culpable negligence". Experts later decided that the top foot of soil in the area should be removed. Hoffman-Laroche eventually agreed to pay \$51.7 million to Italian state and regional authorities.

Canada is not immune to chemical mishaps. During the evening of November 10, 1979, a Canadian Pacific (CP) train derailed in Mississauga, a suburb of Toronto. A container car transporting chlorine gas ruptured, releasing tons of the deadly gas over a period of three days. However, since the release of chlorine was slow,

authorities managed to conduct an orderly evacuation of the 220,000 residents of Mississauga.

The train had also been carrying propane in container cars linked next to the chlorine-carrying cars. The propane exploded, sending shock waves as far as 30 miles away. Luckily, the intense heat of the explosion did not further crack the chlorine-containing cars.

Deraillments are part of the hazards in the rail industry. The question is, was it prudent practice to link cars carrying a deadly gas with a combustible agent?

As early as November 19, CP was paying compensation to victims of the mishap to cover "reasonable" expenses. People claiming were required to sign a statement releasing CP from any responsibility for the derailment. Later that year, the Ontario legislature ended its fall session by passing a major bill designed to determine liability in spills of toxic substances.

Although chemical accidents will continue to occur, such regulations cannot but help make the world a safer place in which to live.

Environmental studies little known

by Mark Spraggett

Unbeknownst to many, McGill offers a degree program in Environmental Studies.

According to supervisor Tim Moore, the purpose of the Environmental program is twofold.

"First, it focuses the attention of the student, who can use his electives on an area of academic activity which shows some interrelationship with the courses of his/her majors program.

"Second, it gives a second title when the student graduates. In terms of the present day job market two names are better than one."

A major or honors degree and a minor in Environmental Studies renders the student more versatile towards jobs focusing on the environment. Furthermore, in some universities, an environmental minor serves as a prerequisite to graduate work in resource & environmental studies.

The Environmental Minor offers a wide range of courses in the natural as well as the social sciences. Says Professor Moore, "The Environmental Minor tries to provide a basic understanding of how the environment works. And then there are a series of more specialized optional courses in which students can look in more detail at particular aspects of the environment." Only 24 credits are needed to obtain a minor in Environmental Studies.

The movement to found an Environmental Studies program

at McGill began about a decade ago when the University was looking at the possibility of creating a separate degree program in environmental studies, similar to the one at the University of Waterloo.

However, the whole idea was shelved, partly because of the response of employers who showed a desire for students with degrees in the traditional disciplines rather than a BSc or BA in environmental studies.

Shelved that is, until three years ago. It became apparent that while many courses dealt with environmental topics there was no focal point upon which students could concentrate. The Minor brings together the range of environmental courses available at McGill, and promotes environmental interests rather than specifically preparing students for careers in environmental work. This year 12 students are expected to obtain a Minor degree in Environmental Studies.

As supervisor of the Environmental Studies program, Professor Moore sees a need to improve the Minor. For instance, he says, "the program has no control over what goes into each individual course." Although the Faculty of Science administers the program, decisions on course content rest with the departments and instructors.

Another asset would be financial support from McGill to enable speakers to speak here about new work in the environmental field.

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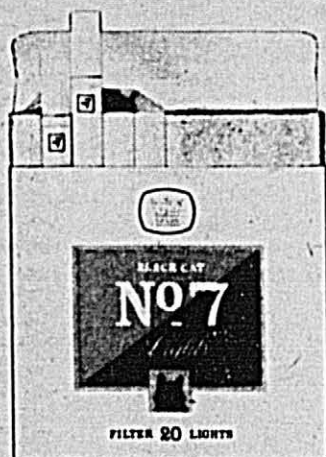
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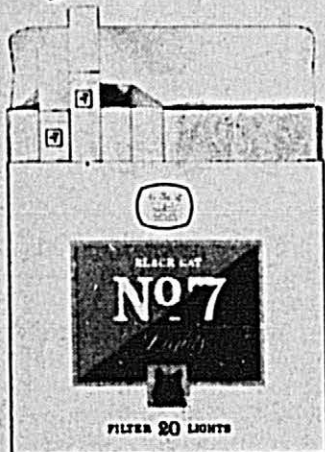
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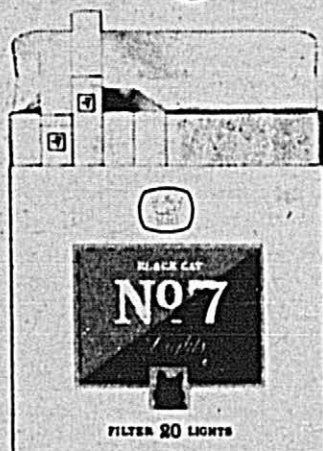
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Sewage...

continued from page 9

the southern half of the island of Montreal into the St. Lawrence.

"There's still the problem of unwanted chemicals going into the sewers and not being treated by the system," said Walker. "Hospitals, industries, and universities (including McGill) put all sorts of chemicals into the sewer system. The plant won't be equipped to handle these

chemicals; they should be treated at the source and disposed of properly."

However, Walker said that the immediate effect of sewage treatment in Montreal will be "enormous".

"More beaches will open up, commercial fishing will increase, and our drinking water will be less risky," said Walker. "We feel that recovery of the water bodies can be fairly quick once the dumping stops."



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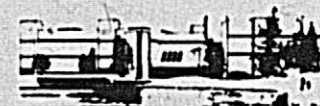
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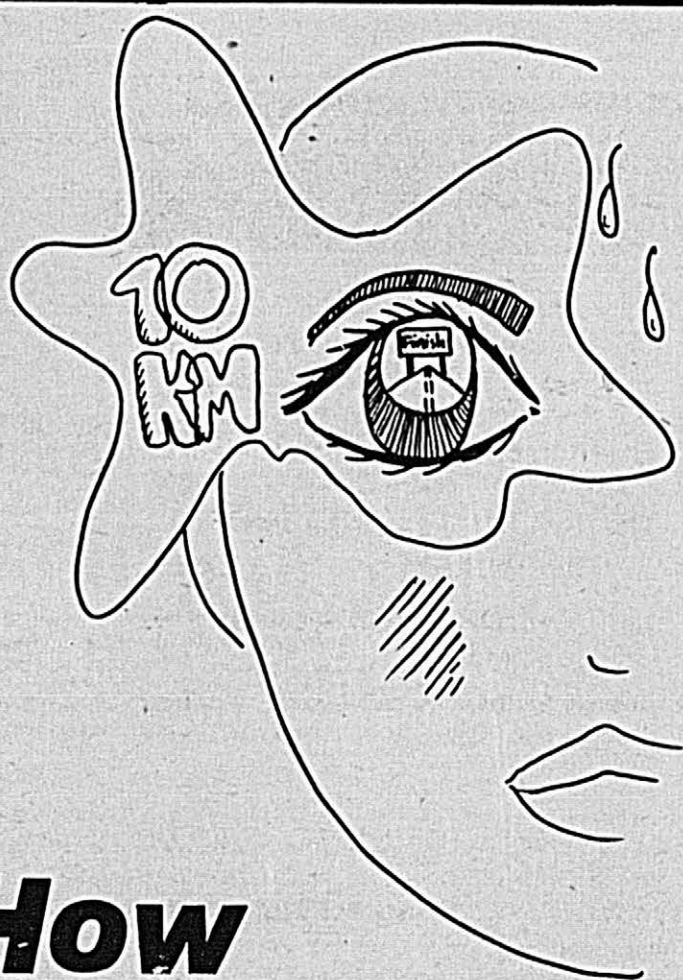
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Daily Sports



How to run on the right foot

by Brahm Pascal

A winsome young lass named Shelley stands at the rear of the shop gently coaxing her feet into a new pair of running shoes. She is wearing a cherry red pair of gossamer jogging shorts, and a complementary tank top that falls from her shoulders like a Dior evening gown, and the niftiest little running shoes you've ever seen. Shelley approaches in an airy prance, after noticing your quondry. Her eyes earnestly fix on yours like sweet brown magnets. It is an intimate moment, yet it's only 2:35 in the afternoon.

Shelley's lips part: "Do you have a tendency to pronate or supinate?"

What is this thing called jog?

To launch this running month at McGill, culminating with the first McGill 10 km Open House Road Race on the afternoon of October 24, *The Daily* scoured the sports stores of Montreal in search of the Meccas of the various wedge generation. If you plan to run in the Open House race, we suggest you look into these two stores to find the shoes you'll need: **Le Rendez-vous des Coureurs**, 4976 Queen Mary in Snowdon; **Sports Jaouhar**, 6006 Sherbrooke St. W. between Hampton and Belgrave.

Following are some of the reasons, besides Shelley, why we suggest the stores, perhaps no reason more important than the actual price of the shoes (see table).

Le Rendez-vous des Coureurs: A runner himself, Ludger Lebel is the co-owner and manager of this bountiful runners' emporium that has been on Queen Mary for about five years.

It's terribly easy to get carried punch drunk just on the color of the jogging shoes but Lebel provides the detoxifying words: "Most people start running and think that's it. It is the sport sending the most people to doctors at the moment."

Stepping a little lighter for the moment, we get down to the basics of selling a customer a pair of shoes.

"If someone says he wants to spend \$21.00, I'll tell him to go somewhere else," Lebel declares.

"The runners' mileage and the money they want to spend are important, but the most important is to try the shoes and see what fits better. A five-star for me is no good for you."

"Five-star" refers to the now infamous *Runner's World* magazine designation of running shoe excellence, from one star to five. This year's RW evaluations should be on the newsstands at this writing and you may notice that the Nike shoes will not be rated. Nike questions the Brooks brand influence on the ratings and in a \$470 million industry that's big news.

When looking for the right fit you should look at the downtrodden soles of your regular walking shoes. Do they wear down on the outer edge of the widest part of your foot? Then you probably supinate. If your shoes wear down on the inside, if you land first on the inside of your foot when you run, then you pronate. The difference can be critical.

With the first numbing winds of winter piercing the city, you have to think about what to wear in our cold climate.

"Fifty per cent of your heat loss is from the neck and ears," says Lebel, repeating a fact that most schoolkids should know. What the runner loses he loses in sweat.

"K-ways" are the worst thing in the world to run with," Lebel says derisively. The problem with K-ways and other waterproof shells is their inability to allow the sweat to evaporate. In a shell, the sweat will condense on the inside of the material and you better stay tuned for overheating.

"A windbreaker that's breathable is

best," says Lebel. The very best, however, is the very dear Goretex. The Goretex windbreaker is waterproof, windproof, it breathes and it costs through the nose.

Le Rendez-vous also has its own brand of clothing called "Anarak", a cheaper (costwise) material of 60 per cent nylon, 40 per cent cotton.

Most of the running shoes on the market have a waffle sole, with the Vibram sole introduced by New Balance gaining in currency. Although other surveyed stores disagree, Lebel makes the point that "the waffle is mostly useless in the snow. Runners aren't like a truck or car — we don't need traction." Lebel maintains that the snow clumps and sticks in the depressed part of the waffle, making the sole, in effect, flat.

Sports Jaouhar: A phantom runner whispered that this was the shop owned by the trainer of Montreal's world-class marathoner, Jacqueline Gareau.

"Not after Boston," answered Pierre Richard, who trained Gareau with Mehdi Jaouhar until after her success at Boston. "I have my own impressions about why she preferred to change."

I spoke with Richard a few days after he ran in the Montreal marathon, where he finished a respectable ninth in the open class, although he did receive an invitation to the elite race.

Richard is a partner in the store with Mehdi Jaouhar, who runs a second store on 59 St. Hubert. It appeared that Richard had just kept on running since the end of the marathon, for there he was in red shorts and shoes. If you want to buy good red meat, you'll go to a butcher, right?

Richard has his own method for selecting the right shoe for the right customer, but it's really just common sense.

"First I ask if you're an old or a new runner, if you want to walk or train," Richard says. "After that, I see what the foot looks like. Is the inclination inside (pronate) or outside? Does he need a thick wedge inside (Algis) or outside (varus) the heel? Then I want to know the weight of the person and how much they plan to run each day."

After digesting this information,

Richard can eliminate about half the shoes he has in stock. When he sees a wide foot, he knows that a Brooks shoe will not fit well, as they are generally narrow.

"I explain to the guy why I don't think that's the best shoe for him," Richard says.

"I don't have the plain truth but the customer is paying and he always has the last word."

The last word can get pretty stubborn around October when the *Runner's World* tests are released.

"They'll come in with the magazine in their hand saying 'I want the five stars,'" Richard scoffs.

The main problem with the tests is that they measure the shoes on objective devices that imitate the action of the human foot, the main quirk being that salesmen are dealing with millions of subjective feet — everyone's foot is different.

Most shoes have the waffle sole, Nike with a square waffle, Brooks with a triangular one and New Balance with the Vibram sole.

"Vibram is a flat, light sole but the grip is no good in winter and they wear out fast," Richard says. "But they're good for racing". The Vibram sole was developed from the soles used on hiking boots and it is made in Italy.

By this point in the conversation, we have been joined by Tim Dougherty, a McGill graduate and a Phys-ed teacher at Gardenvue School. Both he and Richard dispute Lebel's claim that waffles are useless in winter.

"Rubber is such that snow won't stick to it," Dougherty says.

When it comes to winter running, Richard has great contempt for the K-way type shell.

"K-ways are like a sauna bath," he says. Richard goes on to explain that Goretex is undoubtedly the best material for racing in winter, and he almost giggles at the mention that Goretex costs \$15.00 per yard and five yards are required to manufacture a complete suit. That's \$75 for the raw materials before labor, wholesaler and retailer. We're talking about a very expensive suit.

continued on p. 15

Daily consumer's running guide

		Rendez-vous des Coureurs ⁽³⁾	Sports Jaouhar
NIKE	Tailwind	\$64.00	\$64.95
	Daybreak	\$50.00	\$51.95
	Elite	\$45.00	\$43.95
	LDV	N.A.	\$30.00 ⁽¹⁾
	Tempest	\$65.00	\$64.95
BROOKS	Liberator	\$65.00	\$57.95
	Hugger (Goretex)	N.A.	\$59.95
	Vantage Supreme	\$50.00	\$50.95
	Super Villanova	\$40.00	\$42.95 ⁽²⁾
	Vantage	\$46.00	\$46.95
NEW BALANCE	Nighthawk	N.A.	\$52.95
	620	\$60.00	\$59.95
	455	\$50.00	\$51.95
	420	\$50.00	\$51.95

OSAGA — this company is in the midst of a line overhaul and its latest models were not available for price comparison.

Footnotes: (1) Price of the LDV varies around the city as Nike has discontinued the line. Most stores advertise it on sale but the sales are really clearances. The lowest price you can and will find is \$30.00 for this good running shoe.

(2) Pierre Richard said that buyers should watch for this shoe on sale at \$38.00.

(3) Ludger Lebel said that he will give discounts to clubs and groups, and individual discounts to students. The prices listed are not the actual ones stuck on the shoes. Lebel said that he was in the midst of changing the prices so the prices you see are his quotes. The sticker quotes were an average of \$4.00 higher.



DEBATE

Mr. Chengiah Ragaven

South African Leader, 1960-1970,
placed under banning order,
house arrest,
then exiled by the
South African government.

vs

Professor John Shingler

Former President
of the
National Union of South African Students
will debate the question:

Resolved

**Divestment: a tangible and effective
moral stand**

Thursday, October 2
Union Bldg., Room 301 at 1:00 PM

Sponsored by the
External Affairs Committee on South Africa
and the Debating Union

NATIONAL POLITICAL DEBATE

Topic:

**GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP:
MORE OR LESS?**

Speakers: The Hon. Roy MacLaren, Parliamentary
Secretary to the Minister of Energy, Mines
and Resources

The Hon. Mike Wilson, Progressive
Conservative Energy Critic

The Hon. Ian Deans, New Democratic
Party Energy Critic

Moderator: Jeff Carrothers, Energy Specialist, The
Globe and Mail

Place and Time: Friday, October 3, 1980, 6:00-7:00 p.m. at
the Moot Court, Faculty of Law (3466
Peel Street)

Three federal M.P.s will debate their party's platform on the issue of
government ownership and control of the Canadian natural resource
sector. This event concludes a day-long conference at the faculty of
Law entitled: "PRIVATIZATION AND EXPROPRIATION: Legal
and Economic Considerations"

The Conference Organizing Committee: Myles Frosst (Chairman), Ju-
lius Grey, Kenneth Matziorinis and David Peippo.

The McGill Open House 10 km race is open to runners of all ages
and abilities. We invite all staff and students to take part in this
race which will run by McGill University landmarks in the heart
of beautiful downtown Montreal.

Date: October 24, 1980 at 12:30 p.m.

Place: Roddick Gates

Entry deadline: October 15, 1980

Fee: \$3.00

Distance: 10,000 metres (6.22 miles)

Awards Ceremony: 2:30 p.m., Currie Gym

Information: (514) 392-4857

The McGill Open House 10 km race is not only the opening
event for Open House 1980 weekend. It will also serve as a
special event for the province wide Semaine des sciences
(October 17-26). All race proceeds will be donated to benefit
the Meakins-Christie Laboratories doing important research on
respiratory diseases.

PLEASE PRINT

Name:

Address:

City: Province: Code:

Telephone: Sex: M F Age: (on race day):

McGill Student: Staff:

Faculty or Department:

In consideration of your accepting this entry, I waive any and all
claims for myself and my heirs against assigns for any and all
injuries suffered by me in the 1980 McGill 10 km race.

Signature, date: Guardian's signature (if under 18), date:

Take this form and your \$3.00 to either For office use only:
Sadie's 1 in the University Centre or D.R: No.:
Sadie's 11 in the lobby of the
McConnell Engineering Building.

**McGill..
tradition
chez
nous**

**OPEN
HOUSE
1980**

October 24-25-26

"McGill... tradition chez nous" is almost entirely student-run.
Obviously an enormous amount of organization is involved, and
we need help from students in all areas imaginable. Up to 1000
volunteers will be needed as well as to lead tours, run displays,
staff information booths and operate various services on the
weekend itself. If you are interested in helping out, please fill
in the form below. You will be contacted by a member of the
Open House Committee or by a departmental coordinator. With
your help, we will have the best Open House ever!

(P.S. No experience whatsoever needed!)

PLEASE PRINT

Name:

Sessional address:

Phone number: Faculty and year:

Which areas interest you? Tours Opening Ceremonies
Road Race General organization Exhibits
Publicity No preference:

Which department(s) or club(s) interest you?

Executive positions might be open in the above areas. Are you
interested?

Languages spoken: English French Other (

GOOD

FAIR

Comments/suggestions:

Please send completed form as soon as possible to Gawa Atif
at the following address: Room 312
772 Sherbrooke Street West
Montréal, PQ, H3A 1G1
(514) 392-4857

Inside the Grand Prix of Canada

The Grand Prix Circus

by Michael Tepper
and Christian De Saint-Rome

The date is September 23, 1980. The time approximately 8:00 p.m.

In front of the twenty-eight stories of smoked glass that are known collectively as the Hyatt-Regency Hotel, are two Rolls Royces, a Mercedes-Benz limousine, a Ferrari and a congregation of Cadillac limos. All are being divested of their contents by several bell-boys who scurry back and forth into the lobby time and again.

Inside, the Hyatt is a mass of modern luxury. The feet of its guests touch nothing but plush carpeting, their eyes see nothing but green plants and subservient hotel employees. At the opposite end of the lobby lies a lavishly appointed, dimly lit bar that's packed with people and buzzing with activity.

Exotic women are everywhere, clad in the most current fashions of Halston, Givenchy and the like, while their male counterparts are dressed in jeans, silk shirts and Nike jogging shoes.

"If I had my choice, all drivers would be in identical cars."

—Gilles Villeneuve

There's no question about it, the Grand Prix circus has returned to Montreal for its annual stopover here.

The casually dressed men are a conglomeration of drivers, mechanics, engineers, sponsors and team managers. The beautiful women are simply as much a part of Formula One motor racing as the cars themselves. The girls are the rewards for the young drivers who pilot their motor cars about a twisting track at death-defying speeds in excess of 180 m.p.h. These courageous young lions live in a world where Moet and Chandon flows like water, where exotic places like Rio de Janeiro, Brussels, Paris and Monte Carlo are common ports of call. To the victors go the spoils. Just be careful never to lose sight of the fact that the losers in this game don't get up and walk away.

In fact, this conception of Formula One racing is held only by the outsiders and hangers on, who love the sport for its image and not for its soul. The truth is that Grand Prix drivers and their teams are a highly-disciplined, highly skilled group of men who are professionals of the highest order. Precision and accuracy are required of all the members of a team if they are to win a race. If, somewhere along the line, an error is made, it doesn't only show up in the loss column, it often shows up in the 'loss of life' column.

Modern GP racing is a big business in every sense of the word. In order to be competitive in 1980, a team needs upwards of three million dollars in order to enter two cars for a full season of races. GP winners are no longer determined by who is the fastest driver, but by whose car is slipperiest in a wind tunnel, whose tire company has developed the latest rubber compound, whose designers have come closest to understanding state of the art 'ground-effect' technology.

Teams are no longer a hearty bunch of good lads thrown together for a few months of racing. Outfits like Ferrari and Williams are backed by huge consortiums (Fiat and Saudia/Leyland, respectively) with near unlimited budgets and technological depart-

ments. Yet even this type of apparent overkill is not nearly enough to promise success; witness Canadian driver Gilles Villeneuve and the fruitless season he has enjoyed with the Scuderia Ferrari. Talking to Gilles about the future of F1, he seems somewhat despondent.

"To be honest, I don't know where F1 is going," Villeneuve says. "If I had my choice, all the drivers would be in identical cars, same tires, same engines, gearboxes, everything."

"Last year, Jody (teammate Scheckter) won the world championship and I finished a close second, having won three GP's. The 312T4 (last year's car) won the constructor's championship. It wasn't even close."

"This year we developed the T4 a bit farther and introduced the T5. The results speak for themselves. We haven't even finished a quarter of our races and those that we have completed were well down in the points. The technology of motor racing is moving faster than we are capable of dealing with. And don't forget that Ferrari has the largest full-time organization of any team, over two-hundred people."

These sentiments are echoed by this year's newly-crowned World Champion, Australian Alan Jones:

"They call it the World Driver's Championship, but they'd be a helluva lot closer to the truth if they called it the World's Engineering Championship."

"They should call it the World Engineering Championship."

—Alan Jones

Jones continues, "Don't get me wrong, you can't win without a good driver, but the fact is that in F1 you've got the 24 best drivers in the world. Any one of them can pilot the bloody car to the title if it's a good one."

Grand Prix racing is going through its latest in a series of major changes. The governing bodies of the sport, FISA and FOCA, are at loggerheads over how to put true competition back into the F1 championship of drivers. Grand Prix fans must hope these organizations settle their differences and solve the sport's problems.

Until then, aficionados of the F1 will have to learn to live with the current situation. It's definitely not what it used to be, but hell, what is? And back at the bar in the Hyatt, a lovely young lady in a Halston gown is pouring me another glass of Moet and Chandon.



Portrait of the GP fan

by Christian De Saint-Rome
and Michael Tepper

There exists in Montreal and surrounding areas a breed of hearty, fun-loving people, who gather every last weekend of September at Ile Notre Dame. Unbeknownst to most Montrealers, these people eat and drink various petroleum mixtures and voluntarily subject themselves to noises that literally pierce the eardrums. Is it a new religious cult? Very possibly.

This section of the population, others would call them an aberration whose numbers are rising, has been with us since the turn of the century, and yet a manifestation of this was first seen here only three years ago. Various cells and subgroups have existed and continue to spring up every weekend at oval gathering places.

Yet the event that attracts the most attention is the Big One. I asked a member of this three day festival if it is similar to any known religious gathering. He responded, "It's almost like Islam. You know how they face east towards Mecca and that stone building (the sacred mosque) when they pray? Well every Sunday at 2:15 I face south towards the Ile Notre Dame starter's tower."

Although this person has been known to exaggerate, I became intrigued when I learned that this ritual is practiced in 15 major cities around the world and that its ranks are swelling. Who are these people who brave the cold winds of the St. Lawrence and the autumnal rains that grace us every last weekend of September?

On the metro that Sunday, I tried to mix in with the Formula One crowd. Wearing several layers of warm clothing and carrying a few canisters of warm liquids I blended in beautifully. So far so good. However, just after Berri de

Montigny an eerie chant began to fill the subway cars in the darkness beneath the St. Lawrence. "Villeneuve, Villeneuve," they intoned, followed by gales of laughter.

Once at the track, after following a human convoy across the river, I heard a sputtering of noise followed by another and yet another. At my seat across from the pits (religious jargon meaning 'hell'), this noise became a deafening whine, marred by alterations in pitch.

Surrounding me, huddled around their blankets were people smiling, their eyes maniacally riveted to the cars in front of them. These followers rose to their feet as the sound of the engines built to a thundering crescendo and then roared as one as the cars sped off.

All appeared to be quiet when suddenly I heard a noise like a swarm of bees a minute and a half later; mounting and mounting in intensity as the noise diminished to rock music decibel levels, only to heighten two seconds later when the cars passed in front. In the interim, the fans sighed with delight and continued to rise to their feet every minute and a half, cheering and shouting "Villeneuve" as his blood-red Ferrari passed by in a blur en route to completing seventy laps of the circuit.

A Grand Prix fan is assaulted with sights and sounds of exotica, as each driver lunges and slides into the corners at speeds that approach 180 mph.

"If you think I'm crazy because I spent over \$100 for seats, parking and food, you should find out how much a team spends on one race!" a McGill compatriot tells me.

Am I a Formula One fanatic ("Villeneuve! Villeneuve! Villeneuve!")? Possibly. I'll wait and see on Sunday when I go to New York State for the next meeting, and then January in Argentina....

Runners battle quotas

continued from p. 13

Dougherty also ran in the Montreal marathon after running for about five years, and in this curious sport where allegiances to it hold faster than epoxy, he decries the government's interference in the pursuit of "The Wall."

"We have quotas," Dougherty says resignedly. "U.S. companies can't ship anything they want to Canada. There is a 10,000-shoe maximum import quota imposed to help the nylon industry here."

Only 25 per cent of the major American companies' stock is available in Canada, so it is difficult to find good racing shoes here.

"The quotas are based on previous sales," Dougherty continues, "and racing shoes don't sell the volume that trainers do. The companies know that so they don't ship many racers here, and what they do ship is gone very quickly."

When the buyer gets to the store he's cut out of a good portion of the running shoes out there, before his foot cuts the field even further.

What the future holds for the Canadian running shoe market is clearly up to the government, but what the shoe companies have in store is up to the profit margins and technology.

The latest innovation is the Nike "Eagle", a shoe that is advertised as weighing five ounces, less than the weight of the box it's shipped in. Apparently, the shoe is really that light but not very durable.

As the running industry expands every which way, it's not difficult to get fatalistic about the consumer's fate.

"People are willing to pay more for the shoes and the companies know that," Dougherty says. "People will pay \$70.00 so the companies will make a \$70.00 shoe."

Wednesday, October 1st

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS DAY

at both **Sadie's** locations

A Texas Instrument representative will be present to answer any and all questions about T.I. calculators. Drop by at either location at the following times:

SADIE'S I
UNION — 9:00am - 1:00 pm

SADIE'S II
McCONNELL — 1:00pm - 5:00 pm



PLEASE NOTE

A special 10% discount is offered to all students.

Comment...

continued from page 6

Industry has traditionally roared against environmental regulations on financial grounds. Indeed, polluting may be economical for industry, but it ends up costing society much more in the long run. As a 1972 report entitled "The Environmental Aspects of the Pulp and Paper Industry in Quebec" clearly states: "Experience indicates that it is economically preferable to prevent contamination in the first place, rather than to clean it up afterwards." The recent announcement by the Quebec government that it will allocate \$6 billion over the next ten years to clean up water pollution lends credence to this statement.

To a large extent, industry can afford to prevent pollution. Having reduced emissions from its Sudbury plant by over 60%, INCO can still compete on the international market, exploding the myth that a clean society is an unviable one.

As a university, McGill can fight pollution by assuming its duty to help prevent pollution. If it refuses, it will become an insular educational factory.

As individuals, we can become more conscientious consumers, as well as lobby for industrial and governmental responsibility in environmental concerns. If we do not, we will only help transform society further into an anonymous sea of faces, with no control over the tides which disturb it.

Memorial Service

There will be a memorial service for Tom Agar this Saturday, October 4, at 1 p.m. in the chapel at Marlanopolis College, 3880 Côte des Neiges. All classmates and friends are invited to attend.



COMING FOR A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT: McGill Blood Drive '80

Monday, Tuesday OCT 6 & 7
10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Wednesday, Thursday OCT 8 & 9
10:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

University Centre Ballroom/3rd floor

Grand Prize
trip to Rome
via



2nd Prize
Bean Bag Chair
& Stool set
from



1st Time Donor Prize
weekend for two
at
FAR HILLS INN
in VAL MORIN

Wild Rock & Roll Dance

featuring
THE BOB CATS
Friday, Oct 10th

Opening Ceremonies

start
Monday, Oct 6
10:30 am
Lower Campus
1000 Helium Balloons

We don't care what type you are.